The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.]

No. 9,870—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
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Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.............. ,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th July, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 10th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin..	about 10th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	,, 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	200	R. Collin.	,, 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	,, 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw..	,, 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd....	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs	600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,,	500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,,	450
,, ,,	Naples	,,	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

FRASER AND MILLER,
CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ENGINEERS, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders. Shipwrights and Smiths. Importers of Machinery, Engineers' and Railway Stores.

All classes of work executed entirely under European supervision.

Estimates and Plans prepared for every description of work on shortest notice.

New and Second hand Portable, Stationary and Steam Launch Engines, Steam and Hand Cranes, Boilers, Pumps, Boats and Machinery for Sale.

Bar Angle, Tee, Sheet and Plate Iron, Galvanized and Zinc Sheet, and all descriptions of Metals supplied at lowest Market prices.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th July.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	16th July.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th ,,

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MALWA	2933	500	S. F. Cole	16th July.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

NOW AVAILABLE, choice selections of VEGETABLE SEEDS from this celebrated House: preserved in air-tight tin cases.

	Rs.	
Small Case	4	4
Large ,,	17	0

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT, AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.* Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents of the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
H. M.'S RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD, &c., &c.

J. PEARSE.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, &c. &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings
10 ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 ,, printed jacconets.
1 ,, assorted colored union cloth.

A quantity of household furniture comprising blackwood carved round table, conversation couches, drawing room chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, easy and without arm chairs, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 13th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, 318 superior 1st class teak squares ex-Chuppra, and about 90 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF IRON.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite Ryan Market, on account of whom it may concern—

About 120 tons iron, landed lately ex "Abyssinia" consisting of—
Rod iron.
Hoop iron.
Bar iron.
Sheet iron.
Fire Bars.

In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Foreman's Quarters, G. I. P. Railway Works, Parel, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, cottage pianoforte, plants, &c., the property of George J. Poynter, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1880.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.
AUCTIONEERS.

WEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

A collection of English made arrows, and bows, and sundry, articles.
50 Dozen bottles Florida Water.
1 Case cigars.
Furniture consisting of pier writing and dressing tables chairs, cupboards, bedstead, &c.
1 Case soaps.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th July 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

WANTED, HINDOO or PARSEE BOOK-KEEPER of good character. Must write and figure neatly, and be thoroughly competent to open and keep a set of books by double and single entry. None others need apply. Salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per mensem, according to qualifications.

Apply with testimonials to "A," office of this paper, not later than 13th instant.

Bombay, 9th July.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at half past 3 p.m. THIS DAY (FRIDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th July 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF COUNTRY MEDICINES.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY on WEDNESDAY at 1 p. m. of the 14th July 1880.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 28th June 1880.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY
IS
DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In Tins ¼ lb. 12 As., ½ lb. Re. 1-8, 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash, Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash....... 30

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TEMPLE BAR—Breakfast, Re.1; Tiffin, Rs.1; DINNER, Re. 1-8. Six First Class Billiard Tables; French Billiards; Grand Concert every night. TEMPLE BAR.

EVERY EVENING AT 9, TEMPLE BAR, Herr Bittersmann's GRAND CONCERT. GREAT ATTRACTION. Admission by Refreshment ticket Re. 1, Temple Bar.

PIANIST REQUIRED.—A Lady or Gentleman Pianist for a TOUR THROUGH INDIA. Apply at once MANAGER, Adelphi Hotel, Bombay.

COOL and nicely Furnished Rooms are available in the Fort, with or without Board. Would suit one or two Gentlemen. Address "A. Y.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, Mr. F. G. SELBY'S BUNGALOW, Northern Lines, Poona, fully furnished, with Glass Crockery and Cooking Utensils, till the end of October. 1,000 Rupees. Apply to Major ROWLANDSON, 3, Staff Lines, Poona.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

FOR SALE, a Barelly Cart in good order, a fast-trotting Arab Horse and set Cawnpore Harness. Rs. 500 for the turn-out. Apply to A. F. Woodburn, Dhulia, Khandesh.

FOR SALE, a Flea-bitten Grey ARAB GALLOWAY, showy, steady and sound, with Peat's Saddle and Bridle. Rs. 300. Apply "C." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FRESH HAMS in Canvas. Price 8 annas per pound Cash. Also a few barrels BACON and BELLIES, Just received per Steamer Plantain. CRAWFORD & Co.

THE Little Wanzer SEWING MACHINE is the best and cheapest Sewing Machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on applicatin.

PEARSE'S BREAD and BISCUITS can be obtained of S. DINSHAW BROTHERS, opposite Moos' Buildings, Grant Road.

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unstealable) HORSE-CORN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MUSCAT ULWA.—A fresh Consignment, PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THE CARLTON WHISKIES, same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Clubs.

These Grand Old Whiskies are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and Company, of London and Inverness, *who are sole possessors of the Brand "Carlton."*

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER PALMER AND CO.

Cash.		Credit.		
32	0	33	0	11 years.
28	0	29	0	5 years.

Extract of Letter from Secretary of the Carlton Club:—"The consumption of this Spirit in the Club *has greatly increased* since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being *most excellent.*"

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the *empty bottles* have been dishonestly *refilled* with the *poisonous trash* very often *sold* in *India under* the *name* of *whiskey,* this is therefore to *caution* consumers to carefully examine the *Capsules* and *Corks* to see they have not been *tampered with,* also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are *Branded* with *Trade Mark. Legal proceedings* will be taken against persons *infringing* the *rights* of the *Shippers.*

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		R.	as.
Deck Suits ...10 to	17	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds...10 to	35	0	Sailors' Knot	2	12
Overland Suits	27	0	*Rezais* or Quilts ...4-8 to	6	8	Windsor Scarfs for Bow or Ring ...2-8 to	4	0
Warm Suits ...30 to	40	0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls, from ..	22	0	Gents' Canvas Shoes ...4-8 to	6	0
Overcoats and Ulsters from ...35 to	55	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ...12-8 to	22	0	Gents' Slippers ...2-8 to	4	0
Dressing Gowns from ...10 to	20	0	Solid Leather do. ...from	49	0	China Bath Slippers	1	0
Pyjamas	4	8	Black Hide Bags ,,	11	8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	0	Gladstone Bags ,,	35	0	Pocket Filters	3	8
White Shirts	5	0	Ladies' Hand Bags ,,	7	8	Air-tight Uniform Cases	23	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Writing Cases, fitted ,,	11	4	Sponge Bags ...from	1	8
Best Flannel Shirts	8	8	Gents' Bags, fitted ,,	72	0	Sponges	3	8
Silk and Wool do.	8	8	Ladies' Bags, fitted ,,	56	8	Soap Boxes ...1-0 to	1	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0	Gents' Dressing Cases ,,	11	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Gents' Under Vests ...2-8 to	6	0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes...5 to	6	0	Aromatic Vinegar ,,	2	8
Bathing Drawers from	2	0	Courier Bags ...6-8 to	12	8	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Gents' Under Pants ...4 to	8	0	Money Belts ...2-8 to	6	8	Do. Brushes	0	12
Silk Suspenders	2	8	Sovereign Boxes ...3-8 to	4	0	Nail do.	1	0
Gents' Cotton Socks from ...doz	8	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted ...16 to	22	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ...10 8 to	12	8
Warm do. ,,	15	8	Air Pillows, Cotton	6	0	Razors Ivory Handles ...1 to	3	8
Ladies' Under Vests ...4-8 to	6	8	Travelling do.	2	0	Do. Strops ...3-8 to	4	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose...doz	12	8	English Feather do	7	8	Nail Scissors ...1-8 to	2	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose ,,	9	0	English Horse Hair Pillows	7	8	Briar Root Pipes ...1-8 to	3	8
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose from ...per pair	2	0	Cork Mattrasses	22	8	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Children's White Cotton Socks from ...per doz. 6-8 to	12	8	Rug Straps ...1-8 to	2	8	Pocket Knives ...1-8 to	3	8
Children's Heather Merino & Plain Colours ...doz. 6-8 to	12	8	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1	0
Ladies' Sun & Travelling Hats, from ...6 to	15	0	60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	8	Shaving do. Stick "Pears"	1	8
Gents' Travelling Caps	4	8	42-inch White do.	4	8	Lloyd's Euxesis	1	8
Gents' Travelling Seal-skin Caps 6-8 to	8	8	Linen-faced Collars doz. ...As. 12 to	0	14	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Travelling Hats ...4 to	5	0	Linen-faced Cuffs ,, ,, ,,	1	8	Fragant Florilline	1	8
Cardigan Jackets ...9-8 to	12	8	Linen Collars	6	8	Overland Chairs, best Beech ..6-8 to	18	8
Sheets, per pair	9	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs ...doz.	5	0	Luggage Lables, per doz	0	12
Blankets, each	10	8	Warm Gloves ...1-8 to	2	8	Hat Guards	0	8
			Mitts	1	8	Ladies' Overland Chairs from	6	8
			Mufflers	2	12	Gents ,, ,, ,,	9	8
			Pin Scarfs	2	8			

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR PRESENTATION.

WE have now on view a very large selection of articles in BRITISH OAK with Electro-Plated mounts, most suitable as presents to a

REGIMENTAL MESS
OR FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.

BARRELS ON STAND, One or three for Claret Cup, Brandy, Whisky and Gin, Rs. 58 and 145.
SALAD BOWLS WITH SERVERS, Rs. 102.
Punch Bowls, Rs. 80 and 100.
CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 72, 66, 46, 32, 26 and 22.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37 and 35.
BISCUIT BOXES AND ICE PAILS. Rs. 50, 45, 38 and 26.
LOVING CUPS AND TANKARDS, with 3 Handles, Rs. 63. Rs. 38 and 32.
PICKLE FRAMES Rs. 45 and 47.
SALT CELLARS in case of 4 and 6 Rs. 31, 33, 44. Silver Mounts Rs. 90 and 135 cash.
TOAST RACKS. Rs. 22.
ICE PITCHERS Rs. 58 and 80.
TEA TRAYS AND SALVERS. Rs. 84, 45, 40, 36, 24.
SPIRIT CARRIAGES *on Wheels, Beautifully Engraved, Glass Decanter, two Tumblers, and place for two Soda Water Bottles,* Rs. 85,
KNIFE TRAYS Rs. 45 AND TEA CADDIES. Rs. 63

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY,
Next Door to the National Bank.
June 23rd, 1880.

NOTICES.

WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
MONDAY, 5th JULY.

WE beg to call attention to the following articles with their

REDUCED PRICES AFFIXED.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Plain Lustres	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
Striped Sateen	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
Twilled Lustres	Reduced to 6 annas per yard
Athole Serge	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Peep o' Day	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Corduroy Cloth	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Radiant Cloth	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Surprise Cloth	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Wool Satin	Reduced to 10 annas per yard
Silk Flake	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Pompadour Twill	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Royal Serge	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Burdet and Satteen	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Striped Satteen	Reduced to 12 annas per yard
Superior Vienna Wool	Reduced to Re. 1-4 per yard
Fine Estemen Serge	Reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard

POMPADOURS.

English	Reduced to 6 annas per yard
French	Reduced to 10 annas per yard

WASHING DRESSES.

French Printed Muslins	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
French Plain Muslins	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
Black Ground Prints	Reduced to 4 annas per yard
White Ground Prints	Reduced to 6 annas per yard
Striped Galatea	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
French Printed Cambrics	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
White Kama Kama	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
White Swiss Muslins	Reduced to 8 annas per yard

EVENING DRESSES.

Silk Striped Grenadines	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Silk Mikado Damassie	Reduced to Rs. 2-0 per yard
50 in. White Grenadine	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
64 in. Tarlatans	Reduced to Rs. 7-8 per piece

SILKS.

Striped Japanese Silk	Reduced to 8 annas per yard
Coloured Striped Glacies	Reduced to Rs. 2-0 per yard
Black and White Striped Gros.	Reduced to Rs. 4-0 per yard
A Lot of Coloured Glacies. Best Quality. Slightly Soiled. Suitable for Linings	Reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard

SHAWLS, &c.
WARM WOOLLEN SHAWLS
Reduced to Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-0, Rs. 15-0

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS
Reduced to Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 18 each

BLACK CASHMERE BEADED JACKETS
Reduced to Rs. 10-0 each

HANDSOME BLACK LACE TABLIER AND JACKET
Reduced to Rs. 25-0 each

FELT SKIRTS BRAIDED
Reduced to Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5-0 each

LONG-CLOTH SKIRTS
Reduced to Rs. 3-0, Rs. 4-0 and Rs. 5-0 each

CHILDREN'S BRAID HOLLAND PINAFORES
Reduced to Re. 1-0 each

BOYS' BRAIDED HOLLAND SUITS
Reduced at Rs. 3-8 each

NURSERY DIAPER PURE LINEN
Reduced to Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 per piece of 12 squares
Ladies' Under-linen—Greatly reduced
Children's Under-linen—Greatly reduced

SASH RIBBONS—CORDED.
Reduced to Re. 1-8 per yard

KID GLOVES—SLIGHTLY SOILED
Reduced to Re. 1-0 per pair

WHITE BLONDE LACE
Reduced to Re. 1-0, Rs. 2-0, and Rs. 3-0 per dozen

BLACK BLONDE LACE
Reduced to Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8 per dozen

BLACK BLONDE BEADED LACE
Reduced to Re. 1-0 per dozen

BLACK BUGLE TRIMMING
Reduced to 4 as, 8 as, and Re. 1-0 per yard

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Merino Vest	Rs. 2-0 each
Pearl Silk Hose	Rs. 3-8, 5 0, 6-8 per pair
Finest Balbriggan Hose	Re. 1-0 per pair
Plain Merino Hose—Coloured	12 as., Re. 1-0, 1-8 per pair
Ribbed Merino Hose—Coloured	Re. 1-8 per pair
Striped Merino Hose—Coloured	12 as. per pair.
Lisle Thread Hose—Coloured	Re. 1-0 per pair
White Cotton Hose—Half Marked Prices.	
Children's Socks and Stockings—Half Marked Prices.	

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cloth House Boots	Re. 2-0 per pair
Walking Boots	Rs. 3-0 per pair
French Walking Boots	Rs. 5-0 per pair
Superior French Shoes	Rs. 5-0 per pair
White Satin Shoes	Rs. 3-0 per pair
Black Satin Shoes	Rs. 5-0 per pair
Black Velvet Shoes	Rs. 7-8 per pair
Infants' Boots and Shoes	8 as., Re. 1-0 per pair

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Best Tapestry Carpet	Reduced to Rs. 2 per yard.
Best Felt Carpet	Reduced to Rs. 3 per yard.
50 in. Crimson Repp—Plain	Rs. 3 per yard.
50 in. Crimson Repp—Striped	Rs. 3 per yard.
25 in. Scarlet Woollen Damask	Re. 1 per yard.
30 in. Crimson Cotton Damask	As. 12 per yard.

LACED CURTAINS—1½ yards, by 3½ yards.
Reduced to Rs. 6-8, Rs. 6-7 per pair.

FURNITURE CRETONNES.
Reduced to As. 6 per yard.

The above Prices are for nett Cash.

PATTERNS FREE TO MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and Mr. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON, Partners in our China Firms, have been ADMITTED from the 1st April last PARTNERS in our BOMBAY FIRM.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1880.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS OF GUNPOWDER.

AFTER the 8th July, 1880, GUNPOWDER AMMUNITION and COMBUSTIBLES, not being the property of Government, cannot be received at the Bombay Arsenal, but should be deposited in the Port Trust Magazine, Sewree.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

FIRE INSURANCE.

REDUCED RATES are now quoted for Insurances on BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, and on MERCHANDISE of every description.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
28th June, 1880.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, the property of Colonel CORRIE, 11th Foot, ordered to Kurrachee.

A MAIL PHAETON with removeable hood, in very good order, recently done up.

And a very handsome white ARAB HORSE (aged), height 14-3, a good draught horse and has been ridden as a Charger.

Also, a set of Cawnpore SINGLE HARNESS, Brass Mounted, in good order, and an English SADDLE by Davis. Price for the lot Rs. 800.

Apply to Owner at Colaba.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No. 28, Meadow Street, has the following FOR SALE:—

White and Black Waterproof Suits with Velvet Collars at Rs. 15 each.
Ditto Stout, plain, Rs. 12.
Ditto do. ,, 10.
Ditto do. ,, 7.
Japanned Hats for Gents, Rs. 3.
Ditto for Boys, Rs. 2-8.
Ditto Covered with White Waterproof, Rs. 2.
Double-soled Monsoon Boots, Rs. 7-9.
White Waterproof Cloth 60 in. wide at Rs. 4 per yard.
Tweed Hats Rs. 2-8.
Ghorewallas' Coats with Turban Covers Rs. 6.
Galoshes Rs. 2-8.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.—The SECOND DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, will be made to Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th July instant, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Shareholders applying for the Second Distribution are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time of application.

EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 8th July 1880

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon	Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons	,, 24
Ditto 3 ,,	,, 32
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PATENT ARM AND PLATFORM LOCK-STITCH DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

THE above machine has been pronounced to be the best Hand Lock-Stitch Machine yet produced.

The following articles are given with each Machine:—

Four Shuttle Bobbins	Thread Hook
Six Needles	Braider in the Foot
Hammer Double	Tucking or Seaming Gauge
One Quilter	One Oiler
One Self Sewer	One Braiding Wire.
Oil Can	Spool of Cotton
Screw Driver	Bobbin Winder
Instruction Book	Travelling Case

PRICE RUPEES FIFTY.

SOLE AGENTS,
THACKER AND Co., Ld.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is prepared from the Lime Fruit.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of Alcohol.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A Wholesome Family Beverage.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A delicious cooling drink in water.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. An excellent Stimulant blended with Spirits.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is highly medicinal, cooling and purifying the blood, assisting digestion.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is recommended by the *Lancet.*

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL, Wholesale Stores, 11, Curtain Road, London, and 41, Mitchel Street, Leith.

FOR ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL apply to

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

And for Retail to
EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKRAWALLA,
139, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.
HOPE HALL ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

THE premises known for upwards of 30 years as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, have been put into thorough repair, newly furnished, the extensive grounds well laid out, and the management is entirely European. Terms, including all extras, Rs. 5 per day. Permanent Residents, Rs. 120 per month.

Detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

H. HAMILTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th May 1880.

Arriving at Hamilton's Hotel very ill, I met with much kindness and attention, which contributed in no small degree to my recovery. For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no hotel in India to be compared with it.

ROBERT MOODIE,
Surgeon I. M. S. (*Retired.*)

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath-Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native Town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

REUTER's telegrams of yesterday quote Consols at 98½, a decline of ⅛, and French Rentes at Frcs. 119¼, or ¼ below Tuesday's quotation.

The telegraphed rates for Indian Government Securities are very irregular, but all point to a decline: the lowest quote Fours at 79¾ and Fours-and-a-half per cent. at 87½, and these are generally supposed to be correct.

In the London General Produce markets there are few changes reported, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are as last quoted. Seeds are quiet.

Metals are unchanged at £72 per ton for Australian Copper Tile, £70 for Braziers, 5¼d. per lb. for Yellow Metal, and £12 10s. per ton for Hard Spelter.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market yesterday was firm, and in Liverpool Cotton closed strong at an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Uplands, which is now quoted at 6 13-16d. per lb. East Indian descriptions, however, were unchanged in value. The day's sales amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales were Surats. The New York telegrams of yesterday quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11 13-16 cents per lb., which is the same as on Saturday last, since when the market has been closed for holidays. Futures, however, show a decline of ·42 cents per lb., being now quoted at 10·67 cents per lb., from which it is evident that the Crop estimates have not materially decreased.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare with those of the past two seasons as follows:—

	1880	1879	1878
Tree days' Receipts	7,000	2,400	2,800
Total since 1st Sept	4,833,600	4,417,700	4,209,000

BAR SILVER in London yesterday closed weak at 52¼d. per oz. Shipments of the Metal for this port to the extent of £90,000 are advised. At the usual weekly bidding for Council Bills on India in London yesterday Rs. 29,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 90,000 to Bombay. Tenders at the minimum rate of 1s. 8 3 16d. received 17 per cent., all above that in full. The average rate of allotment was only 1s. 8·92d. The amount to be offered next week is again £300,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened here this morning very weak at a decline of 1 16d. per rupee from yesterday's quotations, owing to the lower rates at which Council Bills were allotted. If any further proof was required that the recent comparatively high level of Exchange was due to speculations in Government Paper, it has been supplied by this week's sale of Council Bills, when the purchasers of the New Loan being out of the market, the rate at once gave way and our rates of Exchange have declined proportionately. It must be remembered that large sales of Bank Bills have been made for forward delivery, and that in Bombay at all events there will be very little cover in the shape of Mercantile Bills for the next four months. Calcutta is in much the same position as Bombay, and increased weakness is reported from China. Our market closes very quiet at our quotations, viz.:—

Bank Bills, on demand.........		1s. 8 5-32d.	per Re.
"	Telegraphic.....	1s. 8d.	"
"	3 months' sight...	1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	... 1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	... 1s. 8 7-16d.	"
France	3 "	... 2·15	"

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at Rs. 100¼ for demand and Rs. 99¾ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A further decline of ⅛ has taken place both here and in Calcutta, there being sellers in both places of Fours at Rs. 95¾ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 103¾. Local Securities are also weaker, a decline of 1½ per cent. being reported in Port Trust Bonds and Municipal Loan, the former being now quoted at Rs. 93¾ and the latter at Rs. 103.

SHARES have been dull to-day and the recent advance in the values of Spinning concerns has been to a great extent lost. Alliance have declined to Rs. 1,900, Dhurumseys to Rs. 355, and Morarjees to Rs. 1,160, and other companies have shared in the decline to all per degree. In Press Companies the only quoted change is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils.

COTTON.—There is not much change to report in the position of the staple in our market. As notwithstanding the improvement in the tone in Liverpool, the decline in Futures in New York has counterbalanced any improvement that might otherwise have taken place, and dealers are only naming yesterday's rates for their stocks, viz.:—

Good Dhollerah	Rs. 201	per candy.
G. F. "	" 188	"
Good Oomrawuttee..................	" 202	"
F. G. F. "	" 198	"
G. F. Compta	" 187	"

LINSEED is fairly steady at Rs. 6-9 for Brown and Rs. 6-11 per cwt. for Mixed.

RAPESEED is quiet at Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

WHEAT is unchanged at Rs. 31 per candy for White and Rs. 26 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS remain very dull at 30s. per ton for Liverpool for Measurement and 27s. 6d. for Wheat and Seeds. Continental rates are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,900	500	500	4 p. ct	740
Bank of Bengal...........	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras...........	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. I. & C......	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	80,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.............	4,000	3,000	2,925	3 p. ct	680
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ...	35ex
Port Canning Co..........	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	215

* P. T. Bond.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock............	..	£20	218-3-9	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £15 Shares..	...	£15	196-5-15	do	265

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque St. Jacques, 399 tons, Captain H. Salisbury, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Hensada, 1,579 tons, Captain J. E. Withers, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Rangoon (13th June), brought a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Cost and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Wicks and 9 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Venetia, 1,728 tons, Captain J. Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (11th June), with the English Mails and the following cargo:—53 packages piece goods, 11 cases butter, 31 packages color and paints, 174 packages papers, 5 cases lametta, 113 cases glass beads, 17 bales twist, 21 cases soap, 40 casks beer, 409 tons coals, 3 cases wine, 8 cases cochineal, 4 cases saffron, 223 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes gold, 11 boxes specie, 27 packages medicine, 100 packages gum, 15 packages bbysabole, 3 packages hirabole, and many packages merchandise.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXTRA CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain A. C. Loggin, sailed yesterday for China with an extra China Mail and general cargo.

ARRIVALS

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Venetia (s)	Orman	Venice, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Geelong (s)	Loggin	China.
	Ethiopia (s)	Sharp.............	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pachamba (s)...........	Mitchell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Normandy	Tukey	Bassein.

The barque St Jacques, Salisbury, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque Cuba, to Calcutta.
Barque Cornstadt, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
4	Merkara (s).............	Ballantine ...	London, May 22.
	Chinsura (s).............	Gavin............	Bombay, June 11.
	Forest King............	Holmes	Liverpool, March 30.

DEPARTURE.

July 4.—Steamer Medina and Mira. Ship Carisbrooke Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
5	Mary Lowe	....	Briton, Ferry.
6	Lassa......................	....	Cardiff.

DEPARTURE.

July.			
6	Agnes (s)................	....	Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—42 bundles galvanised buckets Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

Olympia s—175 boxes tinned plates Hassamally Lallmeya, 31 cases portwine Jamsetjee Framjee, 25 cases clay tobacco pipes Rasoofally Russoolјee, 5,000 fire bricks Richardson and Co, 100 boxes bar soap Abdoolally Shaik Adom.

FROM LONDON.

Cohanin s—6 cases medicine Hurjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Cross Hill—7,500 cases kerosine oil Khimjee Jeva.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—4 cases glass beads A Murcott and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—5 bales carpets Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co, 800 cwts wheat Tokersee Moljee, 336 cwts myrabolams Nursee Khuttow, 532 cwts linseed Ritchie Steuart and Co, 60 bales wool Govindjee Madhowjee, 7 bales wool Goculdass Tooleedass, 22 bales wool Purshotum Oursondass, 55 bales wool Jairam Sewjee, 40 bales wool N Sorabjee and Co, 46 bales wool Heerachund Morarjee, 50 cwts cloves stem and 3 cases gum and T shells Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy, 27 bales wool Candass Dhrumdass, 15 bales wool Candass Dhrumdass, 43 bales cotton dropping Pitamber Dhunjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone s—651½ cwts myrabolams Ruttonsee Mooljee, 47 bales hides and skins Mahamedally Abdoola and Co, 9 bales hides Dawood Hajee Sulleman.

Nepaul s—2 cases goats horns, 6 cases M of P shells David Sassoon and Co, 300 cases tea Heerjee M and Sons, 2 cases tea William Watson and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenburvie s—300 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co, 298 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pattrana s—32 bundles copra M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nepaul s—67¼ cwts pepper Mahamed Saduck Nemajee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—100 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapatty, 176 bales Cotton Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—10 cases peacock feathers Goolamally Jewanjee and Co, 70 cwts broken glass Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy 245 cwts betelnuts and 70 cwts raisin Yue Lun Ching, 36 cwts sillarus Currimbhoy Ebram, 37½ cwts ghee Hajee Essac Ellias, 3 cases gum Hajee Mahamed Hoosein.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—77 cwts broken glass Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

411—Rimington, H, C and B—Khatao Ludha vs Dayal Jairaz—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Prescot and W—Part heard.

296-79—Tyabjee and S—Casseelal Meethalal vs Hemraz Luckmidass and others—Jefferson, B and D.

56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samruthroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.

521-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Laddawala vs Heerjibhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.

339-79—Khunderao M—Marriambebee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.

340-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others.

594-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

639-79—J C Cama—Gorejee Hublohunijajee Jusvijajee vs Bava Raghoonathdass Shari Sonami Ramjee Dasjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.

659-79—A F Turner—Champa Prema and others vs Huckma Rungjee and others—H W Payne.

494-78—Prescot and W—Thucker Bhimjee Canjee and another vs Thucker Huridass Pursotum and others—Smith and F.

23-80—M M Munshi—Foola Jema and others vs Dinanath Damodhurjee—Chalk and W.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

150-80—Crawford and B—Sutramsing Mungoomul vs Jamnadass Veeramul.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

581-79—Chalk and W—David Hayeem Dewaker vs Sorabjee alia Bynabaee and others—Hore, C and B and Khunderao M—Part heard.

675-79—Tyabjee and S—Kookibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderao M.

46-80—A F Turner—For pauper—Lilbai and another vs Thucker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Russell, Col, 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Sheely, Major, 15th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Shaw, Quarter Master, 17th Lancers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 8.

Macbay, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Lahore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G C Rowcroft, 35th Regt Ben N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt J C Scott, 37th Regt Ben N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Captain W G W Macbay, Bo S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C at his own request.

In continuation of G O No 501, of the 25th ultimo, the undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 10 of the 7th Jan 1880, subject to H M's approval:—

Col H N Miller, S C, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £668-12, retire from 11th July 1880, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Louis Samuel Hyde Baker, 83rd Foot, Offg Sqdn Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 16th Aug 1878.

In G G O No 511, dated 30th June 1880, after the words "77 and 78" read "section 22."

The furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate granted by G G O No 563, dated 28th June 1880, to Lieut E C Cox, S C, 6th Regt N I, is under Rule 6 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 14th May 1880:—

19th Regiment N I—Jamadar Sakoo Mitbowker to be Subhedar and Havaldar Laik Sing to be Jamadar, vice Subhedar Isree Prusad pensioned.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M" approval:—

Staff Corps—Captain Charles Hay, 27th June 1880.

The following appointment is made:—

Major W A Smyth, 2-11th Foot, [Comdt, Purandhar Sanitarium,] to officiate as an Asst Adjt Genl of Division, vice Lieut-Col Justice, who has vacated the appointment.

Second Lieut P A Watson, 2-11th Foot, is appointed a Probationer for the B S C.

The following appointments are made:—

Major R M Lloyd, S C [Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Belgaum Dist,] to be Asst Adjt Genl of Division, vice Lieut-Col Hicks retired, dated 1st July 1880.

Lieut-Col J G Watts, S C, [Bgde Major, Aden] to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl during the absence of Major Lloyd on furlough.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain F M Hunter and Mr L P Walsh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Asst Pol Resident, Aden, on the 21st ultimo.

Col T M Baumgartner, Asst Pol Agent, Kolahpur and S M Country, is allowed three months' privilege leave with effect from the 24th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Cotgrave performed the duties of Special Asst Supdt of Police for the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee in addition to his duties as Asst Supdt of Police in charge of the Purandhar Punitive Police Post, from the 30th March to the 13th April 1880.

Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare while Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Pen in the Thana Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel in the same Dist from the 11th March to the 18th April 1880, both days inclusive.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on A'zam Deoshankar Nabulal, Mahalkari of Modasa in the Ahmedabad Dist, the powers of a Mamlatdar under [Bombay] Act III of 1876.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W B Ferris, 2nd in Comd Kolhapur Infantry, and "ex-officio" Asst Pol Agent, Kolhapur, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

A'zam Motilal Nathubhai, Actg Head Karkun of Taluka Chikhli in the Dist of Surat, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class in the Dist of Surat under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Chinto Norain delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Athni in the Belgaum Dist on the 3rd ultimo, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang and Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhao Huligol respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chikodi in the Belgaum Dist on the 10th ultimo, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Athni in the Belgaum Dist on the 14th ultimo, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Laxmaya resumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Muddebihal in the Belgaum District on the 15th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Pandurang Bengiri received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karjat in the Ahmednagar Dist on the 19th ultimo, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Navanidhilal Govindlal Jhavrri received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol in the Khandesh Dist on the 21st ultimo, at noon.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Raoji Nisal is confirmed in the First Grade of Second Class Subordinate Judges, vice Rao Saheb Madhowrao Janoji Powar, retired.

Rao Saheb Nogardass Narotamdas Nanavati is confirmed in in the Second Grade of Second Class Subordinate Judges vice Rao Bahadur Narayan Raoji Nisal, promoted.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande is appointed to be a substantive pro tem Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge during the employment of Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide as Special Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, but he is to continue to do duty at Sangola and Malsiras in the Poona Dist.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe is appointed to be substantive pro tem Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge during the employment of Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide as Special Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, but he is to continue to do duty at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist.

Rao Bahadur Ramrao Subhaji, First Class Subordinate Judge at Karwar in the Kanara Dist, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, from the 13th May to the 6th June 1880, both days inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R G Oxenham, Principal of the Deccan College, is appointed to act as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in that College, during the absence of Mr F G Selby.

Mr F G Selby assumed charge of the duties of Actg Principal, Rajkumar College, at Rajkot, on the 28th ultimo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Captain W C Black, Asst Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, to act as Supt of that Survey during the absence of Col Laughton on privilege leave for three months.

Under Sec 12 of Act III of 1877, the following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Mr Ramchandra Narasinh, Offg Special Sub Registrar of Karajgi, from 29th March to 2nd May 1880.

Mr Trimbak Sakharam, Offg Special Sub Registrar of Bassein, from 19th to 22nd April 1880.

Mr Mahadev Gopal, Offg Special Sub-Registrar of Karjat, from 1st to 6th May 1880.

Mr Durgaram Ambaram, Offg Special Sub Registrar of Godhra, from 1st to 8th May 1880.

Mr W H Bolton to be First Class Depy Collr in Sind.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr A B Steward to be Asst Collr at Poona.

Mr J B Alcock to be Asst Collr at Sholapur.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn Narayan Ananta Dandekar, in charge of Dispensary at Pandharpur, is transferred to the Dispensary at Jalgaon, and Asst Surgn Shantaram Vinayek Kantak from the Dispensary at Jalgaon to the Dispensary Pandharpur, the transfers being made on public grounds and not at the request of the Officers transferred.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

With reference to Notification No 45 of 1880, Mr E J Moore delivered over charge of his duties on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

Mr W C Floyd, Ex Engr, Third Grade, of the Holkar Divn, Holkar State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of the 28th May 1880.

Mr R E Wright, Ex Engr, Third Grade, of the Indore Divn, Sindia Neemuch State Railway, is placed in charge of the Holkar Divn in addition to his own duties during Mr Floyd's absence.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr Navrojee Ardesar, authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Surat Dist in lieu of the one for the Ahmedabad Dist, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Govind Wasudev Kanitkar, LL B, (a Pleader in the Poona Dist,) as a Vakil of the High Court.

Messrs B J Haselden, Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests, and W A Talbot, Asst Consvr of Forests, respectly delivered over and received Forest charge of the Yellapur Taluka and the Kanara Saw Mills on the 21st June 1880, after office hours.

Messrs J C Stobie and W R Woodrow, Asst Consvrs of Forests, respectively delivered over and received Forest charge of the Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas of the Kanara Collectorate on the 17th June 1880, in the afternoon.

Mr Shaik Abdul Kareem, Asst Surgn in charge Uran Dispensary, is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Uran, in Thana, vice Mr D B Valles, Assist Surgn, transferred.

Messrs W P Symonds and R A Lamb, Supernumerary Assistants to the Collector of Poona, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Haveli, Bhimthadi, Purandhar and Indapur Talukas on the 29th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr J Muir Mackenzie, Asst Collr, Ratnagiri, assumed charge of his duties on the 10th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Chidambar Bapuji Kulkarni, Statistical Clerk in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Southern Deccan Registration Dist, is granted privilege leave from 19th June to 15th July 1880 inclusive.

Mr C F Erskine, Probationary Asst Settlement Officer in Sind, joined his appointment on the 25th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Colonel M Haig, Settlement Officer in Sind, having returned from the furlough on medical certificate granted him under G G O, Mily Dept, No 64, of the 15th Jan 1879, resumed charge of his duties on the 19th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Col G A Laughton, Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, delivered over charge of his duties to Captain W C Black, Asst Supt of Survey, on the 2nd inst, in the afternoon, and proceeded on the privilege leave of absence for three months granted him under Govt Resolution No 3312, R D, dated 28th ultimo.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL, MALL, June 18.

Royal Artillery, Lieut General C J Wright to Colonel Comdt, vice Lieut Genl H S Rowan, C B, deceased.

Lieutenant-Col and Bt Col G Davis, V C, from the Supernumerary List, to be Col, vice G V Johnson, promoted Major-Genl.

Major H Chichester (late Bengal), to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col A H Lindsay, C B [late Bengal], who retires upon a pension and special annuity with the honorary ranks of Major-Genl.

Captain M B Saward [late Bengal], Seconded List, to be Major upon the Seconded List.

Captain S E Pemberton [late Bengal], Seconded List, to be Major upon the Seconded List.

Captain R W Smith [late Bengal] to be Major, vice H Chichester [late Bengal], promoted.

Lieut H N Jervois, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice R W Smith [late Bengal], promoted.

Lieut E F Wodehouse to be Captain, vice F H G Cruickshank, placed upon the Seconded List.

Captain W McClintock, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice T M Hitchins, who retires as a Major upon half-pay.

Lieut St J St G Ord, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice F N M Skinner, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut P A MacMahon to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut E Ward to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Lieut T E Rowan to be Lieut on the Seconded List on being appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut G E Giles to be Lieut upon the Seconded List.

Captain S Gardiner resigns the Adjutancy only.

Sergt-Major John Wilken to be Riding-Master, vice J Virr retired on half-pay.

The promotion of Captain H Knight which appeared in the London Gazette, dated the 28th May, 1880.

Staff, Captain A H Hope, 25th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major Genl William Hope, C B, Comdg the Troops North British Dist.

The undermentioned Officers to be Aides-de-Camp to General Sir Daniel Lysons, K C B, appointed to command the Divn at Aldershot:—

Captain and Bt-Major P H S Barrow, C M G, 19th Hussars.

Captain J F C Hayward, 25th Foot.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DRYSDALE—TEELY—June 15th, at St. Paul's Church, Dorking, by the Rev. Canon Holmes, Alexander Tovey Drysdale, Conservator of Forests, Berar, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Teely, M. L. C., of Coombing Park, Carcoar, N. S. W.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAY—June 26th, at Aden, the wife of Surgeon Major G. W. R. Hay, I. M. D., of a son.

DEATH.

WHITTEN—July 8th, at Mazagon, William Zincke, the infant son of Mr. Inspector W. C. Whitten, of the Bombay Police, aged 5 months and 14 days. Deeply regretted.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1880.

THE recent debate on the opium question in the House of Commons was sadly lacking in seriousness. The Indian Government makes every year out of its opium monopoly a sum varying from eight to eight-and-a-half millions sterling. To throw away this revenue would, if we suppose that there is some basis for Reuter's mysterious message as to the deficit, exactly double that deficit. In these circumstances that the Home Government should move the Indian Government to wash their hands of the accursed thing, and set up free trade in opium is, we should think, about the very last thing that could possibly happen. If the money derived from this source—which we need not remind our readers stands second in importance only to the land revenue—were gain illgotten to a greater extent than is contended by the veriest fanatic on the matter, it would be discreditable and impossible for the Indian Government to surrender it in present circumstances. They must hold to it, and console themselves with the old Roman's reflection that 'money' does not 'stink.' The debate then lacked seriousness, but there was much in it to give food for reflection. Mr. Pease, who opened it, professed merely the desire to call attention to the revenue of India derived from the cultivation of poppy, and the traffic in opium, and the duties levied thereon; and to the position of the relation between this country and China in relations to the trade in opium. But the tenor of his speech went to show that he is one of those thorough-going enthusiasts who would have us take the occasion of the advent of a 'righteous' Ministry to go back and redress all the iniquities we have as a nation ever committed. Mr. Pease solemnly asked the Government to admit the great iniquity of the proceedings by which the Treaty of Tientsin was extorted from the Chinese, and, as a corollary, to abandon the right we now have of importing opium into China. Mr. Pease improves upon the maxim that we should do no evil that good may come, and asks us to surrender what we might have enjoyed in peace had it come to us in any other way, because our fathers wrested it at the sword's point from the Chinese. It must have been amusing to watch Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fawcett struggling against such a portentous extension of the high moral platform as that on which Mr. Pease took his stand. They must have felt like the man in the story when he found himself about to be put out of existence by the monster he had himself created. But as an argument for the step he recommended, Mr. Pease's is like that of one who should seek to restore life to a dead man by pointing out that he should never have been allowed to die. The state of things under which it was possible for a Chinese Commissioner, as happened in 1840, to write to the Queen of England, for information, that any foreigner bringing opium to the Celestial Land should be decapitated if he were a principal, and strangled if he were an accessory, is as dead as anything can be; and enquiry as to how it was put out of life has only an historical interest. For is it possible to contend that the circumstances are such that it is the duty of the British Government to take steps to prevent the cultivation of poppy, and the importation into China of the manufactured product? The action of our Government in the matter was in this debate over and over spoken of as involving the "forcing on an unwilling people of a deleterious drug." Such a phrase rests on the old confusion between a people and its governors and involves an entire misconception of the problem. It was not because the Chinese people were unwilling to buy Indian opium that we went to war with China. That step was taken only after the Chinese Government had completely broken down in its attempt to stop a traffic they disapproved of—for reasons with which we can sympathise—by the old policy of absolute prohibition and prevention of smuggling. It is not because the Chinese are now unwilling to buy Indian opium that the Indian Government lays such a jealous hand on the trade. The question, then, is—or rather would be, if the finances of India had eight millions to spare, instead of being precisely that amount to the bad—the question we say is not whether Great Britain should continue to force on an unwilling people a deleterious drug; but whether the traffic is so immoral in itself that it is the duty of the British Government to assist that of China in the total prohibition of its use. But this would, indeed, be to take the mote out of India's eye, while leaving the beam in our own; and that be it remembered not at our own expense, but at that of the people of India. When England foregoes the £26,000,000 she makes annually out of intoxicating liquors, it will be time enough surely to invite the Indian Government to keep its hands off opium

The parallel, it will be said, is not complete, because there is nothing in the action of the English Government with regard to spirits corresponding to that of the Indian Government in occupying itself the place of the largest producer and seller of opium. That is true; but it amounts to a distinction without a difference. On this side of India the parallel is complete. All that Government does is to see that no opium passes on its way from the producer to the consumer, without paying a heavy duty. And if the Bengal Government itself undertakes the collection and sale of the opium and forbids private cultivation that is only a convenient fiscal arrangement. It cannot be contended that were it not for the action of the Indian Government in growing poppy the Chinese would get no opium. If that were so the policy of this Government in growing opium might conceivably be open to challenge on the ground of immorality. But it is a notorious fact that to cut off the Indian supply would simply be to throw the Chinese exclusively on the home-grown opium on which they already to a very large extent depend. And it surely follows that so far as the morality of the thing is concerned there is not a whit of difference between the Bombay and the Bengal methods of taking tithes on the trade. Much, however, as every wise statesman will admit, is due to sentiment in these matters, and it would probably be a wise concession to popular opinion on the part of the Government of India if they were to take steps for the early assimilation of the Bengal to the Bombay method.

One more remark. It shows, we think, the hollowness of the discussion that during the whole debate there was not a single reference to the one conspicuous weakness of the opium revenue. That revenue, as is well known, amounts to between one and two-fifths of the total public revenue of India. That so large a proportion of our revenue should be dependent on the export dues levied on a single article of commerce is a most melancholy and portentous fact. There is nothing, we believe, like it in the budget of any of the nations of Europe. It must always be a terrible reflection to those responsible for the finances of India that a change of taste on the part of the Chinese—either in the shape of a veering away from opium altogether, which we admit to be a highly improbable contingency, or in the direction of a preference for some new variety of home-grown opium—a war with China, or a war (*absit omen*) between China and Russia may at any moment throw the finances of India into hopeless derangement. That is, we say, a melancholy fact. But it supplies little aid to the present assailants of the Indian Government. We have Milton's authority for saying that we should not be over-wise to cast the fashion of uncertain evils. If it be over-wise even to 'cast the fashion' of uncertain evils, what shall be said of the political sagacity of men who would have us anticipate them?

THE particulars which we publish this morning explain clearly enough how the mail steamer Venetia went aground and how she was got off uninjured. A current carried her in the night of the 28th 9th ult. a little out of the course laid down, and a haze prevented the rock of Jebel Zukur, which stands strait up out of the water, from being seen until the vessel which was going "dead slow" quietly ran upon a bank of sand a little in advance of the rock. The forepart of the steamer went into the sand ten feet deep, but so soft was it and so gently was the vessel moving that no shock was felt, and no mischief was done. A little paint, it was afterwards found, had been rubbed off the bottom in a few places, but the hull was uninjured. The engines were reversed to back her off, but without effect. In the morning the Princess Amalia came to her assistance, but the task of towing her off was beyond the Dutchman's strength, and after twenty-four hours of effort and failure she decided to go her way. She took the mails and the passengers from the Venetia and steamed for Aden. As she had fifty passengers of her own on board, the addition of the passengers from the Venetia was a considerable tax upon her resources, but she was equal to the emergency and acquitted herself well. Captain Orman meanwhile had been shifting cargo from stem to stern and throwing a hundred and fifty to two hundred tons of coal overboard. The vessel being thus lightened, and a constant strain being kept on the hawsers attached to two anchors which had been carried out, she floated off some forty-eight hours after getting aground. Captain Orman and his officers and crew deserve great credit for the zeal and resource displayed in extricating the Venetia from a position of great peril, and we cannot see that they were to be blamed for her first getting ashore. The Red Sea is at its narrowest and its worst about twelve hours north of Perim where the rock rises right in the middle of the passage. There is no light to mark the channel, and on a hazy night if the set of the current takes a vessel a very little out of her proper course, the best that can be hoped for is that she should run on a bank of soft sand, instead of going to pieces against a wall of rock. The captain was on deck while the Venetia was making for this dangerous spot and he was sounding continually by means of Sir W. Thompson's patent contrivance. The engines were slowed down and the vessel had scarcely any way on. Had there been no haze of course the Jebel Zukur would have been seen, but there was a haze and the vessel went on the soft sand. It was well the mishap was no worse; had the captain been less circumspect than he was the Venetia would in all probability have become a total wreck.

SO a personage not usually named in polite society has himself inflicted the so-called contagious diseases upon human nature. Such at least is the opinion expressed on the subject by Dr. Cook at the last meeting of the Bombay Town Council. Those interested in the history of medicine will be glad to learn that a problem which is still a matter of controversy, has been solved at last. There is no further need to investigate the writings of former ages, to seek in the Jewish law for texts bearing on this debated point, or to discuss the hypothesis of the disease being of modern origin and imported by the sailors of Columbus, a curse the new world inflicted upon the old one to avenge its discovery; no, it is all the Devil's work! Doubtless we shall hear more about it when Dr. Cook reveals to the Corporation the grounds on which he has formed his opinion and explains by what chain of mental reasoning he has, Darwin like, solved if not the origin of species, at least that of one of the most loathsome scourges which inflict the human race? Now, we quite understand why Dr. Cook wishes the subject to be discussed at the Corporation meeting with closed doors. Why not with closed windows and in total darkness? Doubtless under such influences the Prince of Darkness himself might testify to the correctness of the Councillor's views, throw light on obscure points, and assist Dr. Cook in carrying conviction to the minds of all the members present. We are indebted to Dr. Cook for another surprise. He tells us that the medical profession has entirely affirmed the necessity of the C. D. Act. Far from the medical profession being unanimous on this question, even here in Bombay some medical men view the Act as immoral, arbitrary, and useless. Is Dr. Cook unaware that a host of names, including some of the most learned among medical men in all countries, can be quoted, who have even repelled with disgust the very idea of such an act, and who, whilst deeply deploring the cause which propagates and spreads the disease, are averse to the public recognition of an evil, which no act can avert, no supervision control, and no police interference mitigate? That those suffering from contagious diseases of a specific character should be attended to, that separate hospitals or wards in our present establishments be set apart, for the treatment of these affections, is quite a different thing, and we trust that the Municipal Corporation will see the matter in this light and sanction an expenditure having solely this laudable object in view.

HAS all enterprize departed from Bombay? This question has been suggested to us by the advertisement of the Madras Gold Mining Company, Limited, in the daily newspapers. We are there informed that eight lacs out of the ten lacs required have already been subscribed, and there is, therefore, every probability of this company shortly starting work. We understand that their reefs, in the Kolar district of Mysore, are rich in gold, but the working will be more costly than the working of the auriferous quartz reefs in Wynaad, in consequence of the necessity of sinking shafts to some depth where a considerable quantity of water will be met with which will have to be pumped, and machinery will also be wanted to draw the quartz to the surface. The reefs are also at a considerable distance from an adequate supply of water for working the stampers in crushing the quartz. In Wynaad, on the contrary, the formation of the country is unusually favourable for cheap and easy working. The reefs can be reached by adits (tunnels driven into the hill sides on the level) so that there will be no expense incurred in the provision, and working of winding and pumping machinery, and ventilation can at all times be secured by sinking air shafts down from the surface to the adits at the reef workings. English capitalists have already secured a large number of very valuable mining concessions in Wynaad, and three quarters of a million sterling has been subscribed to companies for working the mines. But what has Bombay been about? Was all its enterprise snuffed out in 1865? There is yet time for the city, which aspires to the first place in India, to retreve its character. There are at present in Wynaad well qualified mining experts to give reliable reports on the mining properties still obtainable, so that there would be no great difficulty in securing paying reefs. We should therefore like to see the Western metropolis represented by a strong company in the rising industry, which will sooner or later do so much for the welfare of this country.

THE Committee of the Carlton Club have elected Mr. J. M. Maclean a member of the club under the rule empowering them to choose ten candidates in each year, and elect them without a ballot. Mr. Maclean was proposed by Lord Reidhaven and seconded by Sir James Elphinstone, Bart.; and we understand that Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Stanhope, and others, warmly interested themselves in his election.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 18.

THE past week has given marked prominence to the broad distinctions that exist between the tendencies of the present Government's policy at home and abroad and those of the policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government; and Conservatives in general must by this time be satisfied that their rejoicings over the supposed acquiescence of Mr. Gladstone in the acts of his great opponent were premature. The divergence, not merely of principles or views, but of actual conduct, is now too plain to be any longer overlooked. It is not perhaps brought out so unmistakeably as might have been expected in Lord Granville's letter of instructions to Mr. Goschen, which has been published this week; but the despatch in question was written a month ago, while the Government was still anxiously endeavouring to avoid making its new departure in foreign policy too rough and violent, and you will consequently observe that Lord Granville is most careful to found the alleged necessity for Mr. Goschen's special mission and a second Berlin Conference on the violation by the Porte of pledges made to Sir A. Layard and Lord Salisbury, and the non-fulfilment of which had been vehemently complained of over and over again by the late Government. An appearance of continuity in the policy of England is thus preserved, which, however, vanishes on a more attentive perusal of the diplomatic correspondence, and especially of the long despatch in which Sir A. Layard pitilessly exposes the rotten state of the Turkish Empire and declares that something more than menaces is required to make the Sultan execute either financial or judicial reforms. The essential difference between the despatches of Sir A. Layard and Lord Granville is that, while the Ambassador points out how Turkey has been as much sinned against as sinning with regard to the non-execution of many provisions of the Berlin Treaty, the Foreign Secretary can see the faults of the Turk alone, and not those of his enemies also. Sir A. Layard writes indignantly of the scandalous misuse by Aleko Pasha, the Governor of Eastern Roumelia, of the powers entrusted to him by Europe; and he also urges that Turkish troops should be allowed, as provided for in the Treaty of Berlin, to garrison the line of the Balkans, and that Russia should be compelled to dismantle the fortified places on the Danube and to cease her underhand encouragement of the oppression of Mussulman subjects of the Sultan by the liberated but still brutal Bulgarians. Lord Granville, on the other hand, makes no mention of any conditions of the Treaty except those relating to the frontiers of Greece and Montenegro and the proposed administrative reforms in Turkey. His success in procuring the concerted action of Europe is, therefore, easily explained. Europe will always combine to lecture and threaten Turkey. But, when Lord Granville takes his stand on the Treaty of Berlin, he cannot deny the rights acquired by the Sultan under that Treaty; and it will be interesting to see what reply he will make, or what will become of the boasted concert of Europe, when the Sultan invokes the aid of the Powers to make Russia do her duty under the Treaty. Here we have the deadlock in which all negotiations must end, unless Mr. Gladstone means to coerce Turkey without opposing the fulfilment of Russian designs; and the English people will hardly let him take this course.

The danger, however, which is indicated in the diplomatic correspondence, has been made more manifest in the eloquent discourse delivered by Mr. Gladstone at the City festival in honour of the King of the Hellenes. This demonstration was carefully timed to take place on the day on which the new Conference was opened at Berlin; and the Prime Minister, carried away by his own romantic enthusiasm for the literature and liberty of ancient Greece, took advantage of the occasion to proclaim his ardent desire for the aggrandisement of modern Greece in words as glowing and fascinating as Byron himself ever used. Herein lies the secret of the cordial relations the Prince of Wales has established with the new Ministry, and which were emphasized by the presence of His Royal Highness at Wednesday's ceremony, that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have resolved to form an intimate alliance with France in order to secure a widely extended frontier to Greece. Lord Beaconsfield preferred the Turk to the Greeks, but had no great faith in either. He has always had a peculiar tenderness for Austria, and his scheme for settling the Eastern Question was to join Germany in giving Austria predominance in South-Eastern Europe and thus checkmating Russia. Now Austria has been an abomination to Mr. Gladstone since he, as a young man, took up the cause of Italian patriotism against the petty Italian despots who were the instruments of Austrian oppression in the Peninsula. His policy, then, is to defy the German Powers, and join France in trying to regenerate the populations of Turkey in Europe. It is a visionary project; but, if Mr. Gladstone would employ the strength of England to give it effect, I don't know that any English patriot would find fault with his foreign policy. It is to be remarked, however, that such a policy cannot be confined within the bounds set by the Berlin Treaty. Mr. Gladstone, be it said with all respect, talks nonsense when he suggests that the aspirations of the Greeks will be satisfied by the addition to the Greek kingdom of a few mountainous districts in Thessaly and Epirus, and that they will then be free to develope their home resources instead of caring only about foreign affairs. What they aim at is an Empire over all the provinces and islands in which men of the Greek race dwell, from Athens to Constantinople on the one hand, and Crete, Cyprus, and Smyrna on the other; and the concessions of the Berlin Treaty will only whet their appetite for more territory and make them still more dissatisfied and restless than they are. If Mr. Gladstone would cut the Gordian Knot, proclaim frankly a crusade against the Turks, and restore the Greek Empire of Constantinople, that would be a bold and might even be a wise policy. Such a design would of course mean war, and war on a great scale, possibly a war waged by the Western against the allied Northern Powers of Europe. Mr. Gladstone could persuade the English nation to undertake such a war; for he knows how to touch the heart of the people, and can thus get at his back a force far more irresistible than was ever commanded by Lord Beaconsfield, who has always sneered at moral enthusiasm and leant for support only on the enlightened intelligence of men of the world. It seems to me that Mr. Gladstone is already ruminating on the righteousness of an appeal to arms. That was a curious speech of his on Tuesday evening in reply to Mr. Richard's motion about disarmament. The Minister did not content himself with general remarks, but warmly defended modern wars of nationality as opposed to former dynastic wars. He showed that Italy could not have become a nation without going to war, and that Germany has by the same means attained and America preserved her unity, and he even had a good word to say for the Crimean War. May he not be brooding over the thought that England, too, may find her account in going to war for an idea? But this is a suggestion based at present entirely on my own fancy.

In home politics the Government seems to lean more and more towards socialism, pure and simple. Mr. Gladstone, certainly, talks more judiciously than his colleagues, as, for instance, in his reply to the deputation of farmers in favour of the Ground Game Bill, in which he professed to have no other object than to remove obstacles to the existence of good feeling between landlord and tenant. Mr. Bright is far more intemperate. Age has not withered him, nor the attainment of high office tamed the ferocity with which this successful millocrat has always regarded the landed aristocracy of the country. In his speech at Fishmongers' Hall a few days ago, he had the bad taste, speaking on what should have been neutral ground, to denounce landlords as if they were vermin, and to have recourse to all his old rhetorical arts for setting class against class. What is worse, Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, tried last night to tack on to the Irish Relief Bill a clause which would have secured all small tenants in Ireland against eviction for non-payment of rent. Mr. Chaplin very properly exposed this trick, and Mr. Gladstone withdrew the clause and agreed to bring it forward as a separate Bill. This will be the first step taken towards the abolition of the right of private property in land. Mr. J. S. Mill has truly much to answer for. It is his pseudo-scientific commentary on Ricardo's theory of rent which has supplied modern socialists with that pestilent doctrine of "the unearned increment," which is used as a justification for attempts to confiscate landed property everywhere for the benefit of the State. In every kind of industry, as well as in land, there must be, it seems to me, a rent, or "unearned increment." The profits of millowners, for instance, are not uniform. There is always a price at which the man situated furtherest from a market and enjoying but few of the advantages of skilled organisation, can just manage to work his mill at a profit, and, obviously, other millowners, who are better placed, must at the same price for their goods make much larger profits. How does their "unearned increment" differ from that of the shrewd capitalist who has invested money in land near a large town instead of in outlying farms, and who consequently receives enormous rents; and why should the Duke of Westminster, who comes into a great inheritance of landed property, be considered a less useful citizen than Mr. John Bright, who has become a wealthy man by inheriting his father's mill? The manufacturers may succeed in their attacks on landlordism; but, depend upon it, if they do, the unflinching logic of socialism will make them the next victims.

I have the misfortune to differ from all the London papers about Mr. O'Donnell, the member for Dungarvan, who has, I think, been very badly treated this week by the House of Commons. Mr. O'Donnell is an Ultramontane Irishman, who keeps up a close correspondence with the French clericals, and who implicitly believes the no doubt scandalous stories invented by that party to the discredit of M. Challemel Lacour, M. Gambetta's new Ambassador to the English Court. The member for Dungarvan, accordingly, put on the notice paper of the House some questions regarding M. Lacour's character, the chief of them being whether the new Ambassador was the man who ordered some soldiers to be shot at Lyons for pulling down the red flag of the Commune. Sir Charles Dilke stated, in reply, that no men were shot for such an act; but Mr. O'Donnell retorted that M. Lacour gave the order, and was proceeding to put another question, when Mr. Gladstone suddenly arose in his wrath and moved that Mr. O'Donnell be not heard. This intemperate suggestion, inspired no doubt by the Premier's zeal for the French alliance, amazed the whole House; and, after hours wasted in sharp debating, in the course of which Sir Stafford Northcote made, for the first time this session, a spirited and effective speech against the Prime Minister, the latter withdrew his motion and allowed Mr. O'Donnell to give notice of the fresh questions he intended to put. But last night the Speaker interposed, and declared one of the questions to be irregular; and when Mr. O'Donnell asked him to say why it was irregular, the Speaker peremptorily ordered him to put the remaining questions or sit down. Mr. O'Donnell then left the House, amidst, we are told, "derisive cheers from both sides of the House." This appears to me rather hard measure for poor Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. Gladstone was very eloquent a few months ago on the virtues of freedom of speech in Parliament and the absolute control of Ministers by the House of Commons; yet he now plays the dictator, and calls in the aid of the Speaker to silence a member who wished to put a question in perfect good faith. The character of the new French Ambassador cannot be worth much if it would be endangered by a free discussion in the House of Commons; and it is inconceivable that any breach of international comity would have been committed if Mr. O'Donnell had been allowed to put his questions and to have them fully answered. The independence of members of the House of Commons is of more value to England than the characters of a hundred ambassadors; and this independence suffers from the tyranny to which, with the applause of the Press, Mr. O'Donnell has been subjected. He is, however, quite capable of taking his revenge, and that quickly.

The Bradlaugh Committee has added to its report a recommendation that, if the member for Northampton, after being refused permission to take the oath, again offers to affirm, he be allowed to do so at his peril; that is to say, that the House let him make an affirmation, and then have his right to do so tried by a Court of Justice. This course might possibly have been adopted, with advantage, in the first instance; but the House can hardly take it now, after acting on the report of the former Select Committee, that Mr. Bradlaugh was not entitled to affirm.

Much satisfaction is felt here at the news that Colonel Gordon has gone to China, having thrown up his commission in the English army rather than not return to the field of his most successful labours. No doubt Colonel Gordon is quite sincere in saying that he hopes China will not go to war with Russia, and that in any case peace will be soon restored; but he is rather an ancient Puritan than a modern philanthropist, and, if he gets the chance, he will probably set about the restoration of peace in a fashion that will amaze Mr. Richard and his worthy co-adjutors. So, at least, the Russians seem to think; for the telegram that Colonel Gordon had gone to China has created as much consternation at St. Petersburg as if the British squadron in the China seas had been ordered to blockade the mouth of the Amoor.

We are really getting a week or two of summer weather this year; and, though the fruit crop has been quite ruined by the prolonged drought and east winds, the harvest prospects generally, thanks to the alternate rains and sunshine of the first fortnight of June, are now excellent. Henley Regatta has rarely passed off under more favouring auspices.

J. M. M.

THE STRANDING OF THE VENETIA.

THE following account of the stranding of the mail steamer was written by one of the passengers:—

The Venetia grounded on the north extreme of Jebel Zukur, about 1½ miles west of High Island, at 1-13 a. m. on the 29th ultimo. A good look out had been kept up by the captain, the second officer, one able seaman and two lascars. The lead had given 40 and 39 fathoms just previous to the grounding and the engines were going dead slow. The night was clear overhead, but the captain and officers must have been deceived by a haze on the horizon, as they considered that they could see at least from five to six miles, having seen Jebel Tier and Quoin Rock at about that distance, whereas in the case of Jebel Zukur the land did not show up until the Venetia was quite close to it, when the engines were immediately reversed full speed. The course steered ought to have taken the ship well to the eastward of Aboo-Ail, as she had been set to the eastward passing both the Jebel Tier and the Zebayirs; but a current in the opposite direction must have been experienced after leaving the Zebayirs, which, however, it was not possible to have ascertained, as no soundings are marked on the chart to the north of Jebel Zukur.

The engines were kept going full speed astern after grounding, anchors got out and stores were shifted from forward aft. Water was pumped into the after compartment, and all that it was possible to do was done to lighten the ship forward.

At 6-50 a. m. the Dutch steamer Princess Amalia came to the assistance of the Venetia, anchoring astern. Two 4in. wire hawsers were passed, which, however, parted several times. A stream cable was then passed, but this also parted. The next morning the Princess Amalia took up a better position for towing, but, unfortunately, got a 12in. manilla hawser foul of her screw, and as she had mails on board, her captain declined to tow any longer. Captain Orman, the commander of the Venetia, then deemed it advisable to send the passengers and mails on to Aden by the Princess Amalia. This was effected without the slightest accident, and at 2 p. m. the Princess Amalia proceeded on her voyage.

Captain Orman, being then relieved from anxiety in so far as the passengers and the mails were concerned, renewed his efforts to extricate his ship. A 2½ ton Bower anchor was got out astern with 60 fathoms cable, a heavy purchase being attached to it, while a good strain was kept on it, and at 7-8 a. m. on the 1st instant the ship came off. At 11-31 a. m. having picked up boats, anchors, &c., the Venetia proceeded to Aden, the only damage done being limited to two hawsers which were carried away.

During the whole time the Venetia was on shore, coals were being thrown overboard from forward so as to lighten the ship.

A steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company, steering north, the Albuera, offered assistance. This was, however, declined, as it was not required.

Captain Orman speaks in the highest terms of the able assistance rendered by his officers and crew working, as they did, in the most energetic and willing manner, with the very trying heat in the Red Sea to contend against—the thermometer being seldom below 95°. This is also fully testified to in a letter of sympathy addressed to Captain Orman by the passengers and which we publish below. In this letter they further record their appreciation of the discipline and order that was maintained and also of the thorough and seamanlike manner in which Captain Orman and his officers acted throughout.

The Venetia arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 2nd instant. The Government divers surveyed the bottom and found no damage, the certificate being endorsed "seaworthy." At 2 p.m, she proceeded to sea for Bombay with mails and passengers.

The passengers of the Venetia have addressed a collective letter to the commander of the Princess Amalia, thanking him for the courtesy and attention shown them by him and his officers while on board his steamer.

THE PASSENGERS AND THE OFFICERS OF THE VENETIA.

We, the undersigned passengers by the S. S. Venetia, think it only right with reference to the accident, which happened on the morning of the 29th ultimo when the ship ran ashore in a haze on the island of Jebel Zukur, to express our sense of the thorough and seamanlike manner in which Captain Orman and his officers acted throughout in their endeavours to get her off; of the maintenance of discipline and of the great courtesy and attention which were shown to us during a trying period of 36 hours; at the end of which those endeavours proving unsuccessful, we were placed on board the S.S. Princess Amalia, and conveyed in comfort and safety to Aden. Nothing could have been more reassuring to the passengers than the order and alacrity with which men and officers worked for nearly 20 hours with scarcely any intermission, and that these efforts were ultimately crowned with success is a matter of great satisfaction to us all.

We may add that it is within the cognizance of several of us that the captain had been on deck all night and was at the time of the accident engaged in taking soundings and had had the vessel going dead slow for some considerable time before she struck, to which precaution the ultimate saving of the ship may be certainly attributed.

The conduct of the Stewards especially struck us as worthy of consideration.

GEORGINA A. ROSS.	W. CORNELL.
MATILDA McGANN.	H. MAINWARING.
BAKER RUSSELL.	W. A. WARREN.
BERTHA WARREN.	W. McCARTHY.
J. B. WORGAN.	D. SHAWE.
J. A. ROSS.	R. SHEEBING.
T. J. McGANN.	A. J. SHEPHERD.
W. S. McLEOD	N. LOCATON.
J. SCONCE.	EMILY J. AMES.
ED. J. HEWETSON.	F. J. ASHWOOD.
R. KLEIN.	

Aden, July 2, 1880.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Aden, says:—There was no wind at the time the Venetia struck; there was 23 feet of water at the stern and eight feet of water at the bow. The heavy anchors were got out and put into the large life boats. This capital idea of the chief officer was ably carried out and helped considerably in lightening the vessel. All hands were engaged in discharging coal; at first this was of no avail. A ship in sight, supposed to be Italian would not give assistance. An outward bound Dutch steamer, the Princess Amalia, came up to help, endeavoured to tow the Venetia off, but it was no good. The passengers and mails were then placed on board the Princess Amalia and taken on to Aden. They arrived here at about 2 p. m. on 1st July.

H.M.'s ship Philomel got up steam and put to sea in aid of the Venetia. The Indian Government steamer Dagmar, which was at that moment leaving for Perim with detachment of 24th N. I. was ordered to proceed to Jebel Zukur. When the ship struck the engines had been going dead slow for four minutes previously. The captain was aft taking soundings, and the engines were going astern before the vessel struck. No damage was done, even the plates were not slanted. Great credit is due to Captain Orman. Passengers tell me that everything that could be done was done. There was much haze and current at the time. On the departure of the Princess Amalia 120 tons of coal were thrown overboard. The ship got off and arrived at Aden at about 6 a.m. on the 2nd July. The native crew behaved excellently. The European quarter-masters worked well and had no sleep for three nights. There was no danger at any time, from the first it was seen that by lightening the ship all would come right. One steward died of heat apoplexy. The heat was intense. There was no delay in sorting the mails.

An unusually strong monsoon was experienced by the Venetia between Aden and Bombay with a very high sea, but little rain. The Venetia passed the P. and O. S. S. Thibet in the Red Sea, and one of the Hall Line the day after leaving Aden.

[The Venetia will be docked on Saturday and thoroughly examined. None of her cargo was thrown over board or injured.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE MOVEMENTS OF ABDUL RAHMAN AND HASHIM KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

Abdul Rahman writing from Ak-Chasma says he is making regular marches daily towards Kohistan. Hashim Khan has refused Padshah Khan's offer of assistance on the plea that Padshah would deliver him to the British. The Maidan gatherings number a few thousands at Lungar. A few days ago the malcontents began to disperse, fearing the British force marching *via* Argandeh. They now station picquets in all the kotals to guard against surprise. Hashim has grown desperate and writes to Mr. Lepel Griffin, saying he will commence hostilities in a few days. A large number of Ghilzais have joined Hashim who pays so liberally for recruits that the tribesmen willingly flock to him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OUR POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The *Times* of this morning urges Government to hasten the adoption of a definite course in the affairs of Afghanistan.

GENERAL SCOBELEFF.

General Scobeleff reached Bami on June 23.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

PARIS, JULY 7.

The Chamber of Deputies have adopted a compromise in consequence of the rejection of the Amnesty Bill by the Senate, viz. to amnesty all persons whom M. Grévy may pardon before July 14.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

BERLIN, JULY 7.

The Federal Council has negatived the proposal to adopt a double standard in Germany.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Board of Trade returns of Imports for the past month amount to £30,437,500, showing an increase of £2,625,000 compared with last year.

The returns of Exports for the past month amount to £18,437,500, showing an increase of £1,875,000, compared with last year.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Eastern situation is threatening; both Turkey and Greece are arming.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania left Suez at 5 p.m. yesterday for Bombay.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	87¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52⅝

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 8.

CANNANORE, 4.35 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 65 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind W.; thermometer 79·9; barometer 29·87. Fall of rain 1 inch 54 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy and rainy; wind W. N. W.; thermometer 77·5; barometer 29·9. Fall of rain 78 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-46 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind strong W.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 50 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered...	34	05	37	13	30	63	33	97
July 7 Wednesday	0	53	....		......		......	
8 Thursday	.....		0	55	0	79	0	55
Total	36	58	37	68	31	42	34	52

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at Broach and Dubhoi up to the 3rd July 1880:—

Date.	Broach. Inches.	Broach. Cents.	Dalhoi. Inches.	Dalhoi. Cents.
Previously reported	0	35	0	36
27th June, 1880	2	37	0	0
28th ,,	2	23	1	37
29th ,,	0	97	0	42
30th ,,	0	68	0	20
1st ,,	1	15	1	91
2nd ,,	0	19	0	79
3rd ,,	4	24	3	80
Total	12	18	8	85

WE hear that the Volunteers of Bombay are instituting comparisons between the action of Lord Ripon and that of Sir James Fergusson in the matter of Volunteer support. The announcement that the Viceroy of India has consented to become honorary Colonel of the Calcutta Volunteers has caused some speculation among our citizen soldiers, who are wondering why their Calcutta companions in arms are able to get a viceregal, while they are unable to obtain a gubernatorial, colonel.

HIS GRACE the Archbishop of Goa has telegraphed that his Coadjutor Dr. Thomas D'Almeida has left Portugal for India.

RAIN at Goa has fallen in abundance, and the prospects of paddy fields are promising. Prices on provisions have come down 10 per cent.

COL. H. N. MILLER, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on an ordinary pension of £456-5 and annuity of £668-12-0.

THE season reports for the Bombay presidency for the week ending 30th ult., state that rain has been general except in Sind, and prospects on the whole are good.

H. E. THE Governor in Council has appointed Mr. A. B. Steward to be Assistant Collector at Poona and Mr. J. B. Alcock to be Assistant Collector at Sholapur.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies that the services of Captain W. G. W. Macbay are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief at his own request.

SURGEON-GENERAL W. G. HUNTER, M.D., Bombay Medical Department, has been appointed an honorary surgeon to the Queen, in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. F. S. Arnott, C. B.

A CORRESPONDENT in Afghanistan, writing on the 29th ult., says:—"The preliminary step to the evacuation of the country is already taken. All surplus kit and baggage that would prove *impedimenta* to the movements of troops are being sent down to India."

THE wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external and foreign Indian ports during the month of May amounted to 346,161 cwts, of the value of Rs. 17,83,696. The quantity of Cotton shipped during the same period amounted to 103,931 47-98th candies of the value of Rs. 2,24,77,253.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies that Mr. R. G. Oxenham, principal of the Deccan College, is appointed to act as professor of moral philosophy and logic in that College in the absence of Mr. F. G. Selby. Mr. Selby has assumed charge of the duties of acting principal Rajkumar College, at Rajkot.

THE *Indian Herald* learns by telegraph that the bridge of boats at Attock has been swept away. The mails were lost, and some passengers who were crossing at the time were drowned. Traffic has, in consequence, been altogether suspended. The Superintending Engineer at Murree has been ordered to proceed at once to the scene of the disaster.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at a special meeting held on Monday morning, declared a dividend, for the half-year ended 30th ultimo, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. The net profit available amounted to Rs. 10,33,420 which was disposed of as follows, *viz.*:—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum Rs. 9,00,000; transferred to Gratuity Fund Rs. 15,000; carried forward to current half year Rs. 1,18,420.

THE Indian troopships are now being thoroughly repaired in anticipation of the approaching season. Having been in active service for over twelve years, a great deal requires to be done, and the expense will be very large. The expenditure on the Serapis and the Crocodile including new engines, will amount to about £115,000. A large sum is about to be expended in repairing and refitting the Bellerophon at Devonport; the estimate for repairs alone exceeds £60,000.

THE following changes and appointments will, the *Englishman* is informed, soon take place in the Central Provinces Commission. Mr. G. J. Nichols, Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, to officiate as Inspector-General of Police and Jails; Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to act as Commissioner of Excise; Mr. A.N. Fanshawe, Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, to act as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; Mr. K. Laurie, Assistant Commissioner, to act as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued for the advance of the following corps from the reserve division in Sind to Afghanistan:—F. Battery 2nd Brigade, R.A., 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, 1st Madras Cavalry, 9th Regiment and 24th Regiment Native Infantry. The Head Quarter Wing of the 2-11th Regiment will leave Bombay for Kurrachee as soon as tonnage can be provided. It is rumoured that the 78th Highlanders or a portion of them will be sent from Poona to Bombay on the departure of the 11th Regiment. The 8th Regiment Native Infantry, we hear, has also been warned to hold itself in readiness to proceed from Poona to Sind. Several other native regiments are in anxious expectation of receiving orders to move to Sind to be in readiness for active service.

THE *Englishman* is of opinion that an urgent necessity exists on every ground for the abolition of the separate Commands-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras. Whether the question is examined from the point of view of scientific organization, of recognition of the existing condition of the country, of ordinary convenience of administration, or of economy, the answer must be the same. The presidential armies, with their separate Commanders-in-Chief, staffs, military departments and the rest, must be organized as territorial corps, distinct in regard to composition and to the area from which they draw their recruits, but subject to one chief authority,—members of the great army of India, not in themselves separate armies. The claim of Bombay and Madras to maintain separate armies on their present footing is a claim which ignores history, which is blind to the changes on the map of India, which still sees the Peshwa ruling at Poona, and Hyder Ali swooping on the Carnatic from the uplands of Mysore. It is as obsolete as the Danegeld, as obsolete as the claim of the sovereign of England to the title of King of France.

THE death is announced of the widow of the Rt. Rev. Thomas Carr, formerly Bishop of Bombay.

THE London papers give summaries of the petition lately addressed to the House of Commons by the Bombay branch of the East India Association.

THE *Standard* states that the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos will vacate the Governorship of Madras, and return to England before the end of the present year.

THE Gadbechi, Timbi, Botad, Ranpur, Limbdi and Wadhwan stations on the Kathiawar State Railway have been opened for receipt and transmission of telegraph messages.

A FORMIDABLE Russian squadron has left Cronstadt with orders to sail into Chinese waters. The squadron includes an iron-clad floating battery, three clippers, and several cruisers.

THE *Daily News'* special correspondent in Central Asia telegraphs that a report had reached Shahrud that the Tekke Turkomans have attacked Kouchan, but were dispersed by 2,000 cavalry.

IT is said that the effect of Mr. Gladstone's beer tax will be to cost Messrs. Bass £40,000 a year—that being the difference between the malt tax hitherto paid and the beer tax to be levied.

IT is announced that the 7th Dragoon Guards has been taken off the Indian roster for six years, and it is considered desirable that for the present light cavalry regiments only shall be sent to this country.

GREATER harmony, it is said, exists in every respect among the Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Conference than has been the case during any of the former phases of the Eastern Question since 1876.

IT is said in the clubs that the Government was induced to hold over the abolition of flogging for a year by the representations of an eminent soldier, who has recently had experience of command in South Africa.

ALL the letters addressed to officers and men of the Atalanta which had accumulated at Portsmouth Post Office awaiting her arrival at Spithead, have been forwarded to the Dead-letter Office at London. They numbered over 1,000.

PRINCE Albert Victor of Wales is (the *Standard* says) to undergo the usual course of training as a cadet at the Royal Military Academy; and it is the wish of the Prince of Wales that, when qualified, an active commission in the army shall be given to him.

Vanity Fair says that Mr. Gladstone contemplates the disestablishment of the English church, and has taken steps to ascertain the views of certain of its higher dignitaries as to the question of the time when the disestablishment can be most conveniently effected.

THE *United Service Gazette* is mysterious. It says with reference to Colonel Sir Baker Russell who arrived in Bombay by the Venetia yesterday:—We shall not be surprised if there is found to be some connection between this sudden departure and Colonel Gordon's resignation of the Viceroy's Private Secretaryship.

MR. GLADSTONE in justifying his motion that the hon. member for Dungarvan should not be heard, made use of a marvellous figure of speech. "I saw," said he "a combination of strange features which were so remarkable that they constituted a plain duty!" We must not laugh at native rhetoric for a while after that.

Vanity Fair says that an intimation has been conveyed to the Editors of the leading Russian newspapers from the Censor Department that they are not to publish any particulars of the military preparations now in progress against China and are to be judicious in the remarks, they make in their leading articles on the Kuldja question.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The report just issued from the Army Medical Department on the health of the troops in 1878, gives very full information as to the results of the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts. These results fully bear out those publised in previous volumes as to the beneficial influence of the Acts in reducing the most formidable of these diseases.

THE *Medical Press* says that London at the present time may claim the distinction of being the most healthy city of importance in the world. On reference to the official returns it will be seen that the death-rate in the capital of the British Empire is only 18 per 1,000 of its population of four millions; the other extreme is St. Petersburgh with a mortality of 59 per 1,000.

THE Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, stated in the House of Commons that the correspondence on the subject of the Indian Salt duty by the Cheshire Chamber of Commerce had been transmitted to India, and when they had received the opinion of the Indian Government upon it, he would communicate that opinion to the hon. member.

A LONDON paper states that several bishops have resolved not to consecrate any more churchyards if the Burials Bill becomes law, but to sanction the dedication of separate graves, a proceeding warmly commended at the meeting of the E.C.U. by the President, the Hon. C. L. Wood, who became quite eloquent upon the chances the Bill would afford of reviving godly discipline.

IN reply to a question Lord Hartington stated in the House of Commons that until the views of the Indian Government on the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the organisation and expenditure of the Indian army were known by her Majesty's Government, and until some decision had been formed as to the action to be taken, it would not, he was afraid, be possible to lay the report on the table.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent says that the Governors-General of Eastern and Western Siberia have represented the immediate necessity of constructing telegraph lines to the Chinese frontier, from Semipalatinsk to the post of Zaisan, 400 miles, regarded strategically as important in the existing complications with China, and another shorter line of sixty miles from Nikolsk to the western bank of Lake Hankae.

THE Camoëns tercentenary festivities at Lisbon were brought to a close on the 10th July. The principal feature of the day's proceedings was a grand procession of triumphal cars in which the King and Queen and the other members of the Royal Family, the high dignitaries of State, the civic authorities, the foreign diplomatic body, the trade and friendly societies, the members of the various scientific institutions, and deputations from the army and navy took part.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* contains intelligence from Kuldja and Fort Naryn, that the Chinese authorities prevent caravans belonging to Russian subjects from crossing the frontier. The Chinese Embassy in Berlin denies all knowledge of war preparations in China, and states that no applications by German officers on the retired list for appointments in the Chinese army can be entertained at the Embassy, nor will any reply be given in future to tenders for contracts for war material.

THE *World* states that the deathblow to the late Czarina was undoubtedly the substitution of the Treaty of Berlin for that of San Stefano. She had watched the Eastern War with absorbing interest, and was strongly averse to any modification of the new Bulgaria, Servia, or Montenegro. When she found her husband had consented to it, she took to her bed; for a few days her life was then despaired of, and from that time she never regained even her previous amount of strength.

THE real cause of "Chinese" Gordon's relinquishment of his duties as Private Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon reaches the *Whitehall Review* from St. Petersburg. Gordon has been invited to assume the command of the Chinese army destined to operate against the province of the Amoor, and has accepted the invitation. However much we could wish this rumour to be true, we must for the moment remain sceptical regarding the appointment, although a Russian correspondent assures us that St. Petersburg officials affirm it to be "a positive fact."

LORD GRANVILLE has received a deputation from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, who desired to urge the Government to ratify the Chefoo Convention of 1876, which, it was affirmed, would have the effect of putting a stop to the Indian opium traffic. Lord Granville said the Government expected to receive some important despatches from the English Minister in China in the course of next month, and he would therefore reserve the expression of any opinion on the subject until after they had been received.

SOME of the largest firms interested in the manufacture of textile goods in New York and elsewhere in the United States have signed a memorial to Congress praying for a revision of the tariff on "fine" cotton yarns. It is urged that "fine" yarns at present pay specific and *ad valorem* duties amounting to from 60 to 70 per cent.; and as these yarns "are not made to any extent" in America a reduction is asked for on the ground that the American manufacturers would be thus enabled to make many tissues which are at present imported from abroad.

A WRITER in the *Whitehall Review* says—I have authority to deny the truth of the rumour that Sir George Campbell is to succeed the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras. I believe the story originated in a political association of Sir George Campbell's friends and supporters at Kirkcaldy, was published in a Dundee paper, telegraphed thence to London, got talked about in the Lobby, was heard of by the editor of the *Scotsman*, who was there, and by him retelegraphed to Scotland and published in Auld Rekie. Some years ago the sea serpent appeared off Kirkcaldy and made a considerable sensation. *Verb sap.*

Vanity Fair thinks it is a disgrace to the country that the State should have gained upwards of 31,000*l*. from the deaths of the officers who fell in South Africa and Afghanistan. Mr. Childers' argument that if an officer who fell in action were allowed to bequeath the value of his commission to his family the non-purchase officer fighting by his side would feel that he was on an unjust footing, is simple nonsense. If a man has not paid for his commission, he is—supposing him to have begun life with the same fortune as his purchase comrade—able to bequeath the price of a commission to his family without State aid. The other argument that to do justice to the officers would cost three quarters of a million was mean in the Minister of a great country.

A FOREIGN correspondent gives the following list of the Russian naval force now in Chinese waters or on its way thither:—Besides the Siberian flotilla composed of the clipper Abrek and the gunboats Morsh, Nerpa, Gornostojz, and Srobel (altogether 29 guns), the clipper Dshigit, with 7 guns, 20 officers, and 174 sailors, are there at present. On the way to China are the ironclad frigates Minin, with 28 guns, 46 officers, and 501 sailors; and Prince Posharskij, with 20 guns, 45 officers, and 466 sailors; the clippers Rasbainik, with 61 guns, 22 officers, and 168 sailors, and Nazesdnik, with 11 guns, 21 officers, and 169 sailors, and the cruiser Asia, with 11 guns, 26 officers, and 236 sailors. The clipper Cruiser, with 9 guns, 18 officers, and 148 sailors, arrived on the 24th of April at Aden to take in a fresh crew and to return to the Chinese waters.

SUICIDES are painfully common throughout the entire military service of Russia, and particulary among officers serving on the confines of the Empire. The causes do not lie deep beneath the surface. The pay of the officers is poor, promotion is impeded by intrigue, gambling is the rule everywhere and habitual intoxication a merit rather than otherwise. Except at St. Petersburg and Moscow no incentive is offered to an officer to devote his attention to the study of any branch of his profession, and even in the two capitals the authorities gag individually to such a degree that no officer dare express or encourage views in opposition to those current in high quarters. As to life in the provincial towns, where there is no society except that of the unlettered, no clubs except a sort of mercantile assembly rooms devoted to dancing and card-playing, and no sport or athletics—both being ignored in Russia—the lazy routine and inactivity for officers are so oppressive that only a Russian could possibly put up with such an existence.

IN the House of Commons on June 11th Mr. Ashmead Bartlett asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that an immediate evacuation of Kabul had been ordered; and if so, what steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Government to secure Northern Afghanistan from anarchy and ruin, and to protect those Afghans who had favoured the British cause. The Marquis of Hartington said he had stated as fully as he was able the general draft of the instructions given to Lord Ripon upon the subject of Afghanistan and the termination of the war there. Lord Ripon would no doubt lose no time in acting as far as possible upon those instructions, but the Government had not received any communication from him on the subject since his arrival at Simla. He (Lord Hartington) had heard nothing to confirm the statement which appeared in the newspapers to the effect that evacuation by a certain day had been ordered; and he did not think it likely that any orders of that sort had been given irrespective of the progress of events or the condition of affairs which might exist at the time.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY has delivered an address in the rooms of the East Indian Association in advocacy of the establishment of a Court of Appeal for Indian grievances. His lordship pointed out that it has been apparent for some years that there is a necessity for some court to which Indian subjects can appeal against the acts of the Indian Government, and this want has become more evident and more pressing since last year, when the Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook, declared that he could not enter into a subject because it had not been remitted to him by the Indian Government. Formerly many cases were brought before Parliament, and prior to the abolition of the East India Company it was possible for them to obtain an impartial hearing, but since the separate Government of India has been abolished and merged into the Government of the rest of Her Majesty's dominions, no case can be brought before Parliament for redress without its appearing to be of a party character, or an attack upon the Minister in charge of Indian affairs. For these and other reasons Lord Stanley of Alderley urged that a Court or Commission of Appeal should be appointed in India, to be composed of five members, some of whom shall be judges.

MR. FAWCETT stated in the House of Commons that the annual loss to the revenue of the United Kingdom on the contract of 1874 for carrying the mails between England and India, China, and Australia was in 1876-7, £216,000; in 1877-8, £239 000; and the estimated loss for 1878-9 was £246,000. The estimate given him of the loss that would have accrued if the postage had been reduced to half its present amount, viz., 2½d., was that it would have been not more than £26,000 in addition to the loss actually incurred. He believed he was correct in saying that the contract speed of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for carrying mails, via Brindisi, to India, China, and Australia, was 11½ knots per hour. He wished to remark that he (Mr. Fawcett) was in no way responsible for this contract. It was entered into before the present Government came into office, and he was one of those who voted against it. The average time taken by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers between London and Melbourne, viâ Brindisi, in the transmission of mails, had only, he believed, in one instance, exceeded the contract period of 39½ days. The passage of the Orient steamers, an unsubsidised line, was much faster than that of the subsidised line of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The average rate of speed, was between fourteen and fifteen knots an hour and from information sent to the Post Office, he believed the length of the voyage from Plymouth to Adelaide, the first port at which the Orient steamers stopped, was a few hours under forty days. In one instance the passage was completed in thirty-five days.

AT a Sale of Music Copyrights, just concluded by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the large prices obtained for many of the works are worthy of note. We select the following items. Hemy's Royal Modern Tutor for the Pianoforte, £3010 (Metzler & Co.)—Borrow's The murmur of the stream, £208 (Metzler & Co.)—H. Walker's The British lion, £168 (Ditto).—Fontaine's Swing song, £736 (Ditto).—The Musical Bijou Collection, £123 (Ditto).—Part Song Magazine, £110 10s (Trimnell).—Blumenthal's When we are parted £57 15s (Metzler & Co.)—Cecil's I hear thee speak of a better land, £51 (Ditto).—Clay's Shades of evening, £36 17s (Ditto).—Dempster (W. R.) A doubting heart, £74 15s (Ditto).—Dolby (Madme) Marjorie's Almanac, £56 19s (B. Williams).—Spark's Twenty Marches for the Organ, £61 12s (Trimnell).—Offenbach's Rose of Auvergne, £49 7s (Ditto).—Gatty's Little songs for little voices, £76 10s (Ditto).—Gabriel (V.) Only, £193 4s (Ashdown and Parry).—Ditto, Ruby, £418 10s (Metzler & Co.)—Ditto, Weary, £115 (Ditto).—Ditto, When sparrows build, £390 (Ditto).—Offenbach's Breaking the spell £116 11s (Ditto).—Robinson's Organist's Friend, £189 1s (J. Williams).—Gounod's Bethlehem, £117 16s (Metzler & Co.)—Ditto, The guardian angel, £105 (B. Williams).—Ditto, Ring on, sweet Angelus, £180 (Metzler & Co.)—Raff, Suite in B flat for Piano, £246 15s (Ditto).—Clifton (H.) Jones' musical party, £60 (B. Williams).—Benedict's Brides of Venice, £181 18s (Metzler & Co.)—Gounod's Irene, £196 1s 6d (Ditto).—Hatton's Come live with me, £35 (Ditto).—Miss Lindsay's Apprenticed, £52 10s (Ditto).—Molloy's Told in the twilight, £49 15s (J. Williams).—Ditto, The bird and the cross, £35 (Ditto).—Cramer's Vocal Gems, £367 (Metzler & Co.)—Lindsay (Miss) Queen Mary's prayer, £43 15s (Ditto).—Pinsuti (C.) Bedouin love song £114 15s (Ashdown and Parry).—Ditto, I heard a voice, £136 (Ditto).—Ditto, The swallow £123 15s (Metzler & Co.)—Roeckell's A laddie so shy, £41 6s (B. Williams).—Smart's By the blue sea, £66 (Metzler & Co.)—Ditto, Tom Hardy, £75 7s 6d (J. Williams).—Sullivan (A.) The Chorister, £556 10s (Metzler & Co.)—Ditto, My love beyond the sea, £48 2s (Ditto).—Ditto, O mistress mine, £90 15s (Ditto).—Ditto, Orpheus with his lute, £209 (Ditto).—Ditto, Sigh no more, ladies, £47 5s (Ashdown and Parry).—Ditto. The willow song, £67 10s (Metzler & Co.) The sale occupied six days, and realized upwards of £16,000.

THE C. D. ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Times of India* of this date, the editor in a leading article, commenting on the rules issued under the C.D. Act, says: "We come to the provision which is, in our opinion, damning to the Act. It is to be found under the rules under which the whole working of the Act is confided to the Bombay police. What can be said in favour of its introduction at the hands of native constables." This is altogether a mistaken idea. The rules provide for the registration being carried out by inspectors of police only, under the orders of the Commissioner, and no constable, either European or native, will have anything to do in the matter.

Again, the editor of the *Times of India* falls into another error. He says:—"The worst feature of the rules in this respect lies under the surface; they contain no description of the method in which it is proposed to enforce registration and examination." This is not so; on the contrary, the rules and resolutions on the subject have appointed inspectors of police for registration, and qualified medical officers for the examination, and if the editor had taken the trouble to examine the rules before condemning them he would have seen from Appendix C. and other forms annexed to stet, that the method by which registration and examinations are to be carried on have been clearly defined, but he did not want to see those that would not suit his purpose, as he wanted to write something sensational on the subject; therefore the whole article distorts the scope and meaning of the rules.

Rule 25 authorises all police officers to require a registered woman to produce her ticket, and this is the only power given under them to any police officer below the rank of inspector, and even the power given under that rule can, and no doubt will be, confided by the Commissioner of Police to European inspectors only. I have no desire to advocate the introduction of the Act into this city, as I do not consider its introduction to be either beneficial or necessary, but I must say the rules have been well considered and carefully framed, and are the very best that could be introduced under the circumstances.

Bombay, July 8. A. B.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities in Bombay having impugned the accuracy of the statements contained in my letter of the 18th ultimo, *in re* the general delay of the Wadhwan train, I feel myself under the necessity of putting in a rejoinder, and so on the 25th of June last I wrote another letter upon the same subject and sent it to the *Times of India* for publication, but as the same has not yet appeared in the columns of your contemporary for what reason I am unable to comprehend, I send you from memory a transcript of the letter in question, and relying upon the character for independence and impartiality which has long distinguished your organ, I ask you in the interests of truth and justice to publish the following letter which your contemporary has thought fit to suppress.

Rajcote, July 2. A BARRISTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—I am glad that my letter of the 18th instant has elicited a reply from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, but as the statements contained in my letter have been pronounced "unjustifiable" by the Chief Engineer of the Company in the official communication signed by the Assistant to the Agent and Chief Engineer which appears in your issue of the 23rd instant, but which I have seen only to-day, I am placed under the necessity *pro bono publico* of showing that such statements were substantially correct, and in the interests of those who have occasion to travel from Ahmedabad to Wadhwan, perfectly justifiable.

The gravamen of the charge preferred by me against the Company in my letter of the 18th inst. was the general want of punctuality in the arrival at Wadhwan of the train which leaves Ahmedabad at six in the morning and the consequent danger to life, especially in the case of Europeans which such delay this very hot weather naturally involved. In support of my position I referred incidentally to the death from heat apoplexy, soon after the arrival of his train at Wadhwan, of the late engine driver Young, the leading features of which sad event I learnt from Major Nutt, the able Political Officer at Wadhwan, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at that station on my way here. Without in the least wishing to drag that gallant officer into a controversy which I am quite prepared to carry on single-handed with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, I think that gentleman will, if necessary, be quite prepared to vouch for the general accuracy of the statements contained in my letter of the 18th instant, and to cite several instances within his own knowledge of the great and constant delay in the due arrival of the Wadhwan train

As in attempting to "refute" my charges the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have had recourse to vague generalities, and have, as I shall presently show, sheltered themselves under an ambiguous and misleading expression, I think the public will better comprehend the merits of my complaint and the manner in which it has been met, were I to state it specifically under the following heads:—

1. The general want of punctuality in the due arrival at Wadhwan of the train which leaves Ahmedabad at six every morning.

2. The specific instances of the delay on the 8th and the 17th instant.

With reference to charge No. 1, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company stand condemned very nearly upon the admission of their own Traffic Manager, Mr. Duxbury who, with charming *naivete* and a candour which does him infinite credit, states in his letter of the 22nd instant that "from April 1st to June 17th the train was only late upon twelve occasions *above* 30 minutes." This admission upon the face of it contains nothing startling, but that small word "above" which I have italicised shows how cautiously Mr. Duxbury has approached the subject and the ambiguous manner in which he has dealt with the chief ground of my complaint—namely, the delay of some hours together, which characterises the Wadhwan train, for be it remembered that in my letter of the 18th inst. I distinctly stated that the distance between Ahmedabad and Wadhwan was generally done at a crawling pace, and as on the 17th inst., when to my personal knowledge, the train arrived at that station at 5 p.m. instead of at 12 when it was due, so on many previous occasions the delay was of some hours and not of mere minutes, as Mr. Duxbury's letter would seem to imply. For Mr. Duxbury to say that the train in question was only late on twelve occasions between the 1st of April and the 17th of June, shows that that officer has himself not much regard for punctuality, but for him to say that on each of such occasions it was late "*above* 30 minutes" is clearly no answer to my charge of its being generally late for hours. For what length of time "above 30 minutes" the delay on each of those twelve occasions lasted Mr. Duxbury has not thought fit to state, and this omission on his part must upon the well-known principle of *omnia presumantur contra spoliatorem* be construed strongly against him, for the question of time was, so to speak, of the essence of my charge, and it was incumbent upon Mr. Duxbury to have stated distinctly to what length of time the delay on each of the admitted twelve occasions, extended. There is another very noticeable feature in Mr. Duxbury's letter, and which *ipso facto* goes to show what little regard the B. B. & C. I. Railway pay to the comfort of those passengers who have to travel from Ahmedabad to Wadhwan this trying weather. "From January 1st to March 31st," says Mr. Duxbury, "the train arrived punctually." So that at the coolest and best time of the year for travelling this side of the country punctuality was observed, when it might without danger to life have been dispensed with, but "from April 1st to June 17th"—the hottest and most dangerous time of the year—"the train," says Mr. Duxbury, "was only late upon twelve occasions about 30 minutes." The admission speaks for itself, and clearly shows that just when speed and punctuality were most needed, they were the least observed.

With reference to charge No. 2 as regards the delay on the 8th instant when engine driver Young expired admittedly from heat apoplexy very soon after the arrival of his train at the Wadhwan station, I stated in my letter of the 18th instant that the death of this young man was undoubtedly caused by undue exposure to the terrific heat intensified by the slow and wearisome progress of his train, in obedience, I presume, more to the orders of the Company than to Mr. Duxbury's "strong winds;" and I argued that as the delay in the arrival of the train at Wadhwan at the proper time, was in all human probability the proximate cause of the fatality, the Company knowing as they were bound to know that heat apoplexy was a frequent occurrence at this time of the year were, in my opinion, indirectly, and though perhaps not legally yet morally, responsible for the sad event. I see no reason to retract or modify this statement. From more sources than one at Wadhwan, and all of them reliable, I learnt that the train on that particular day did not arrive at the Wadhwan station until long after 2 p. m., and considering that for obvious reasons it is to the interest of the Company to minimise the delay as much as possible, and there is not so far as I am aware any reliable data to go upon, in precisely timing the movements of that train in question upon that fatal day, I think the public would do well to accept *cum grano salis* the statement put forward by Mr. Duxbury that the train on the 8th instant arrived at Wadhwan only 30 minutes late.

As regards the delay on the 17th instant, I can vouch my own personal knowledge for the fact that the train on this particular day when I was a passenger in it did not arrive at Wadhwan before 5 p. m. Will Mr. Duxbury dare to contradict me here? I challenge him to do so. Here, again, I must drag in that little word *above* so deftly used by Mr. Duxbury in speaking of the delay from April 1st to June 17th, and if that gentleman should attempt to deny that he has used that word in the sense in which I have taken it, and which, I submit, is its natural and grammatical meaning, then I ask him to explain how it is that he did not exclude the 17th June from the "twelve occasions when the train was only late above 30 minutes." If in the face of the most uncontrovertible evidence which I can adduce at any moment, Mr. Duxbury should affirm that the train was on the 17th instant only late 30 minutes, then I shall have to exclaim with Pilate, "what is truth?" But if, on the other hand, Mr. Duxbury should admit that on the 17th instant the train was late five hours, then there will be no difficulty in arriving at the logical result that as Mr. Duxbury's "above 30 minutes" is proved or admitted in one case to be five hours, in the other eleven cases it cannot possibly be only 30 minutes. This is a strictly logical deduction from which, for Mr. Duxbury, there is no escape.

I think I have quite proved my case against the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and I feel confident that it is only those whose private interests conflict with those of the public and who cannot bear to be found fault with, however much they may deserve censure, will endorse the opinion of the railway authorities that the statements contained in my letter of the 18th instant were "unjustifiable."

Rajcote, June 25. A BARRISTER.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE KANDAHAR FORCE AND RESERVE DIVISION.

CORRECTED UP TO 3RD INSTANT.

AT KANDAHAR—General Primrose and Staff.

Artillery—Colonel French, Commanding—E-B R H A, C-2 R A, 5-11 R A.

Cavalry Brigade, under General Nuttall—3rd Sind Horse, Head Quarters Poona Horse, 3rd Light Cavalry, No. 2 Company Sappers.

1st Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier General Burrows—66th Regiment, 1st N I, 19th N I.

2nd Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier General Brooke—7th Fusiliers, 30th N I.

At Khelat-i-Ghilzai—2 guns C-2-R A, 1 Squadron 3rd Sind Horse, 2 Companies 66th Regt, 29th N. I.

ON LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

Mundi Hissar—25 Sabres, Poona Horse, 40 men 19th N I.

Melkarez—14 Sabres Poona Horse, 55 men 19th N. I.

Gatai—14 Sabres Poona Horse, 46 men 19th N. I.

Abdul Rahiman—25 Sabres Poona Horse, 40 men 19th N. I.

Dubrai—14 Sabres Poona Horse, 51 men 19th N. I., 26 Sappers.

Chaman—2 Mountain Guns, 41 Sabres Poona Horse, 3 Companies 28th N I.

Killa Abdulla—2 Companies 28th N. I., 13 Sabres 2nd Sind Horse.

Sagee—13 Sabres 2nd Sind, Horse.

Mehterzai—13 Sabres 2nd Sind Horse.

Kasim Killa—75 men 16th N. I.

Kushdil Khan—1 Squadron Poona Horse, 215 rifles 28th N. I.

Gurki Defile—51 rifles 16th N. I.

Chuppar—106 rifles 16th N I, Railway Survey and Road Works, 51 rifles 16th N I; 225 rifles 10th N. I. to Quetta to take post of 4th N. I.

North Chuppar Rift—120 rifles 1st Baluch Battalion, 3 companies Sappers.

Shor—12 rifles 1st Baluch Battalion.

Gulistan Karez.—1 Company 28th N I, 14 Sabres 2nd Sind Horse.

Dina Karez—12 Sabres 2nd Sind Horse.

Quetta—3 officers, 85 men, 14-9 R A, 27 rank and file, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Head Quarters 2nd Sind Horse, 5 European officers, 302 native ranks 4th N I.

From Quetta to Kandahar—4 European officers, 361 native ranks 10th N I.

Saran Tangi, on direct road to Quetta, telegraph and road work—250 rifles 16th N I.

Kuch—145 rifles 1st Baluch Battalion Head Quarters, and 150 Rifles 16th N I; 105 rifles 9th N I, to relieve posts in Bolan.

Durghai—150 rifles 1st Baluch Battalion.

Sharigh Railway—Head Quarters and 120 rifles 1st Baluch Battalion, 40 Sabres 2nd Sind Horse.

Nassak—16 Sabres 2nd Sind Horse, 13 rifles 1st Baluch Battalion.

Thull Chotiali, and on the line of communications with Spintangi—75 rifles 23rd N I.

Koochali—25 Rifles 23rd N I.

Sangan Valley—25 Sabres 1st Sind Horse, 150 rifles 23rd N I.

Nari Gorge—25 rifles 23rd N I.

Sibi—40 Sabres 1st Sind Horse, 150 rifles 23rd N I.

Hurnai—40 Sabres 2nd Sind Horse, 200 rifles 5th N I.

Daloofol—25 Sabres 1st Sind Horse, 25 rifles 23rd N I.

Guidigiab—25 Rifles 23rd N I.

Gundakin Duff—25 rifles 23rd N I.

Khillat-i-Killa—13 rifles 23rd N I.

Thulli—37 Sabres 1st Sind Horse, 50 Rifles 23rd N I.

RESERVE DIVISION.

At Jacobabad—Under Brigadier General Wood—Head Quarters 1st Sind Horse, 1½ Squadron 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, 1st Madras Cavalry (under orders to proceed to Kandahar), 3 companies 9th N I (under orders to proceed to Sibi.)

At Hydrabad—1st Infantry Brigade, under senior officer—Half Battalion 11th Regiment, F-2 R A, 24th N I (under orders to proceed to Sibi).

At Kurrachee—2nd Infantry Brigade, under General Brown—15th Regiment and Head Quarters 9th N I (under orders for Kandahar), 3rd N I, B-B R H A attached from Cavalry Brigade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council meeting 2 p.m.
Nicol Press Company meeting 3 p. m.
Municipal Corporation meeting 3-30 p. m.
Portuguese Defamation case, Fort Police Court, 2-30.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday.—Venetia (s), from Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—Pachumba (s), to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Normandy, Bassein; Geelong (s), China; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The S. S. Cohanim and S. S. Arago left, and the S. S. Speke Hall and S. S. Peer of the Realm entered, the dock yesterday.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 3rd inst, was 49 feet and 9 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet and 8 tenths. The total rainfall 27 inches and 50 cents.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Janardhun Krishna, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4, belonging to Messrs. Dunnett and Company. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUCCESS—A Poona paper is glad to hear that another son of Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Mr. Anund Row Atmaram Turkurdkur, has been successful in London, where he has been studying medicine for some years. Young Dr. Turkudkur has obtained two gold medals, one for medicine and the other the Fellows' Gold medal for Clinical medicine. He has also been appointed House Physician in the University College Hospital for six months.

ASSAULTS.—P. John Rebetts, of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on being convicted of committing an assault on Mahadoo Krishnajee, a tramway starter, on the 20th ultmo, at the tramway terminus, Byculla.—A West Indian seaman, named John Street, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of assaulting Jaffer Mahomed, a hack buggy driver. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March		
Overture	L'Italiana in Algiere	Rossini.
Quadrille	Chain De Fleurs	Faust.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	Mon Reve	Waldteufel.
Galop	Wirr Warr	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFTS.—Hunmunta Mulloo and Luximon Janoo were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 of stealing a number of gunny bags and a quantity of wheat flour, valued Rs. 15, the property of Merwanjee Rustomjee, and prisoner No. 2 of receiving a portion of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to two months' similar imprisonment.—Esub Abdoola was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a quantity of old iron, valued Rs. 2, belonging to Tyebjee Moosajee, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo bullock driver, named Luximon Kanojee, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of Mr. Farrell, a veterinary surgeon, with torturing a bullock. Mr. Farrell said that on his way to the Fort he observed an emaciated bullock, yoked to a municipal roller, in the charge of the accused. He asked the driver (the accused) to relieve the animal from a kind of work which it was not in a fit state to do. The driver took no heed to his request. Before the bullock had advanced a hundred paces it dropped down. Mr. Farrell then called the attention of a native police constable to the fact and asked him to arrest the driver and take the animal in his charge. To his astonishment the policeman caught hold of another bullock, which apparently was in a better condition and was about to take it to the police inspector, saying "that he was ordered to do so by Mr. Inspector Page." A short time after the occurrence the same policeman came up to Mr. Farrell, accompanied by another native who bore evident marks of having been beaten and accused him (Mr. Farrell) of having flogged the man. Mr. Farrell in addressing the court as regards this matter, said "he did know how the man got the stripes on his back." His Worship asked Mr. Superintendent Crummey, who was present in court, to make inquiries into the conduct of the policeman. The accused was then convicted upon Mr. Farrell's evidence, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10. His Worship thanked Mr. Farrell for the interest he had taken in prosecuting this case.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 30th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Rain at Tatta on 21st, 8 cents; whether changed, nights and mornings sultry, indicative of rain. River on 28th, 13 feet 11 inches against 14⅝ feet on same date last year. Small-pox in two talukas, 16 cases, 3 deaths. Cattle suffering much from want of forage in two talukas. Kharif crops coming on well except in Mirpur Batoro and Ghorabari talukas; blight doing injury in former and tortoises and crabs in latter.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 1 inch against 12 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Cotton picking commenced. Small-pox in fourteen, cattle-disease in two talukas. Weather cloudy and close; rain expected.

Hyderabad.—Rice cultivation continues in two talukas. Cattle-disease in two, rain in three, small-pox in five talukas. River falling; insufficiency of water complained of in three talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather extremely hot and sultry; few drops of rain in Kashmor. Sowing of kharif crops continues; water-supply adequate. Public health in Kashmor taluka improving; one case of small-pox in Jacobabad.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·59. Preparations progressing. Weather cloudy. Public health good.

Panch Mahals.—Some heavy showers during the past three days, but no high winds nor steady rain.

Kaira.—Monsoon set in favourably; rain general, 4¼ inches at Kaira. Health good.

Broach.—Monsoon commenced Saturday last weather overcast and rainy ever since; fall general; total 6 inches at Broach.

Surat.—Rain 8·29; fall general. Sowing operations progressing.

Khandesh.—Rainfall sufficient in ten talukas; cotton sowing commenced there; maximum fall 2·88; minimum ·31. Health good.

Nasik.—Fairly good rain everywhere; more wanted. Prices stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Heavy rain every day except the 23rd; total of week 15·97 inches, total to date 20·53, being 0·43 being average. Abnormal temperature, which was 1° cool on 23rd, fell suddenly to 7° cool on 24th and then rose gradually to 2° cool on 29th; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal. Abnormal wind northerly; squalls on 23rd.

Thana.—Rain 15·53; total 20·73. Sowing operations nearly completed.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 28th ultimo).—Rain 13·70; total 15·34. Fever continues at Mahad; cattle-disease in Pen, Roha and Mahad. Sowing operations commenced in all the talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 22nd ultimo).—Rain 9·14; total 14·64. Sowing and transplanting of rice progressing. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in two talukas.

Poona.—Rain throughout districts, maximum Maval 2·78, minimum Indapur 35 cents. Young rice, nagli and mug doing well.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·79, fall general, maximum at Jamkhed 1·56, minimum at Sangamner ·30. Sowing of early crops out of season now. Public health good.

Sholapur.—Rain 2·01, total 4·48. Kharif sowing commenced, but rain insufficient in some talukas.

Satara.—Rain 1·39, total 4·57; more wanted. Sowing of early crops commenced. Fever and ague in six talukas; cattle-disease in three.

Kaladgi.—Rain general; maximum Bagevadi 1 inch 97 cents; minimum Indi 32 cents. Sowing resumed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 57 cents, total 8 inches 60 cents; more rain wanted.

Dharwar.—Rain 1·30; eastern talukas require more rain. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in two talukas.

Kanara.—Week's rain maximum at Karwar 10·97, total 30·85; minimum Haliyal 1·46. Rice plants healthy.

Rajkot.—Rain 1·95; weather cloudy. Health good.

Wadhwan.—Public health good. Rain fallen generally. Sowing commenced. Prices decreasing.

Baroda.—Rain 1·07; fall good everywhere except Amreli. Prospects good.

General Remarks. Rain general except in Sind. Prospects on the whole good.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th July 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·674
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	76.1
Relative humidity of Air	.937
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind*	SSW, SW, W, WNW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	373
Fall of Rain*	0·53
Total fall during month	15·07
,, ,, year	86·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July	0·23

*From midnight to midnight.

MADRAS.

THE MUNICIPALITY.—It appears to us that Captain Taylor, in the ardour of his zeal, has assigned to himself a work of supererogation. He intends, at the general meeting of the Commissioners, to move a resolution asking for a committee to enquire into the general working of the Municipality in its several branches. Captain Taylor, to use an expression dear to men of his profession, has doubtless long ago discovered that the Municipal ship is not in ship-shape order. He feels with others of the Commissioners that the Municipal establishments are worked in a manner that excites some curiosity and harsh speech from critical rate-payers in whose minds heavy taxation, and an absence of sound dealing on the part of some of the Municipal Executive are indissolubly linked with the idea of Municipalities in general and the Madras Municipality in particular. But it is just possible that, after the Committee is appointed, the establishment overhauled, and the inevitable report written, published and criticised, it will turn out to be another example of the oft-quoted mountain in labour and the mouse.—*Madras Times.*

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

A ROYAL WARRANT has been issued amending the regulations relative to the examination of officers for promotion in the army. It specifies that an officer below the rank of major, except under peculiar conditions, shall not be recommended for promotion unless he shall have previously passed such professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by the Commander-in-Chief with the approval of the Secretary of State for War. A regimental officer who, when his turn for promotion arrives, shall not have passed such professional examination, shall be superseded, and another officer, who shall have fulfilled these conditions, and who shall be in all other respects qualified, shall be selected to fill the vanancy. In the event of being so superseded in regimental promotion, the officer shall, unless it be notified to the military secretary within eighteen months that he has acquired the necessary qualifications, be retired from the army with any pension or gratuity to which his services may have entitled him. In the case of an officer who, under very special circumstances, such as being on active service in the field or prolonged absence at distant foreign stations, has not had the opportunity of qualifying, he may be provisionally promoted, subject to his passing the prescribed examination on the first available opportunity. Should he fail to pass the prescribed examination his promotion will be cancelled, unless he shall elect to retire from the service, or to retire upon half-pay if entitled thereto; but whichever mode of retirement he may choose, he shall only not retire on the terms to which he would have been entitled in the rank he held before his provisional promotion. Should he elect to retire on half-pay he shall not again be employed on full pay or on the staff, unless he shall have passed the requisite examination.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE KING OF GREECE.

THE King of the Hellenes, who was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, was on 16th June presented with an address by the City Corporation at the Guildhall. In reply, His Majesty said the glorious deeds of those Engishmen who took an active part in the regeneration of Greece were still, and always would be, fresh in the minds of his people. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon at which about 1,000 guests were present. The King of the Hellenes, in responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the Lord Mayor, spoke of the progress which was being made in Greece. The Prince of Wales acknowledged the toast of the Royal Family. Mr. Gladstone, in proposing "The Lord Mayor and Corporation," said:—

On this toast I can say nothing more emphatic, nothing so appropriate, as to offer to you my cordial congratulations on the judgment as well as upon the feeling with which you have been led to ask of his Majesty the King of the Hellenes that he would accept the freedom of the City. This celebration will, I trust, be made known to the world, and that the sound of it will go forth as a demonstration to all whom it concerns that the interest of Englishmen in the fortunes of Greece is not a nominal but a real interest, and is not a partial but a universal interest; that whatever be the differences of opinion prevailing among us as a nation of free citizens, there is no difference of party or of politics in regard to the cordial desire we feel for the welfare of the kingdom of Greece, and for the progress she may make. May I be permitted to assure your Majesty in brief terms of these three things:—In the first place the English people of this generation are not less sensible than were their forefathers of the debt which they, in common with the world, owe to the forefathers of the present Greek nation. The love of Greek letters does not, I am happy to think and to know, decay among us. In the second place, we find abundant proof that the race which now bears the Hellenic name upon the earth shows many indications of the stock from which it is derived, and gives from year to year more and more proof that it is a living and not a dead race—a race with a great future as well as with an illustrious past—and that the fountain which has so long been opened for the benefit of mankind is a fountain not yet exhausted. Next and last, let me venture to convey the assurance that we rejoice to witness the progress which under a Sovereign devoted, wise, and good, the country is steadily making in all that contributes to the development of its wealth, to the increase of its happiness, to the full resumption of its place among the representatives of Christian civilization. And your Majesty allow me to say that if I may compliment the Corporation of this great city upon the proceedings they have thought fit to take in your honour, I cannot omit to compliment them on the singular felicity of the day which they happen to have chosen for the purpose. Your Majesty has referred to a question now pending in which Greece has the deepest interest, and in which she is entitled under the great instrument which now forms the basis of an important portion of European law—I mean the Treaty of Berlin—to entertain reasonable and just expectations. And it is on this very day, when you are receiving a tribute that comes from the heart as well as the mouth of the City of London, that the representatives of every Great Power in Europe are met together in the capital of the great German Empire for the purpose of considering in what way they may promptly give effect to the stipulations of that treaty and may prove that the assembled wisdom and might of Europe, when it speaks to the world speaks in accents that denote reality, and in accents that are destined to have practical effect. Your Majesty, I will only add to this the fervent wish that I entertain—united with a rational confidence that it will be fulfilled—that the representatives of the Powers who are thus assembled may take in hand the important task committed to them in the spirit of equity and justice without respect of persons, without looking to the right or to the left; that they will fix their mind and attention on the object that is proposed to them of giving a fair and equitable interpretation to those important provision of the treaty on which the future hopes of Greece are in no small degree suspended. May they be guided in the deliberations by a higher Power; and may the issue of those deliberations be based on a just regard to the true and well-considered interests alike of the one power whom they concern and of the other! May every provision be adopted that can lighten the burden of the arrangement and ensure its happy effects, so that it may take its place among those monument of diplomatic wisdom which will receive the grateful recognition, not only of the men and generation of the day but of posterity through ages to come!

THE FIGHTING AT BESUD.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

15. The Political Officer having requested me to proceed to the fort of Abdul Khel to punish Sirdar Nizamudin Khan of that place for his open hostility to us on the 19th instant, I ordered the two guns of C-3rd Royal Artillery into Besud, and sent for a detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners from Rozabad. These latter arrived at Dabela Kila at midnight on the 19th, but there was neither Bickford's fuze nor blasting powder to be procured locally, so I was compelled to postpone further operations for a day. On the 20th some fuze arrived by special messenger from Ali Boghan. Powder was procured by directing the Commissary of Ordnance to break up 300 nine-pr. service cartridges. I also reinforced the column with another troop of the Central India Horse.

These would have been useful in the plain beyond Besud had the fort of Abdul Khel been held.

16. On the morning of the 21st the troops marched to Abdul Khel, a very strong fort, with six towers, at the northern entrance to the Tokchi Tangi. It had been held on the day of the action by about 300 men, but was now deserted. The distance to Abdul Khel from Dabela Kila by the Paikob Tangi—the route taken—is about nine miles. A party of the 5th Fusiliers was left to hold the heights between and commanding the two passes, and one of cavalry to watch the undulating hills to the west of the Paikob. From these heights communication with Jellalabad could easily have been established had instruments been available. Here I desire to record that the want of signalling apparatus has been most severely felt. Although Dabela Kila is only a mile from Fort Sale, Jellalabad, there was no night communication between them for want of serviceable lamps.

17. At 8 a.m. the sappers began working at the towers. During the day about 1,000 lbs. of gunpowder were found in one of the towers of the fort, so that only some 200 lbs. of our own were used. At 2 p.m. I caused the whole of the season's crops of wheat and barley to be fired. These had been cut and gathered ready for threshing, but were still in ear. At 3 the interior of the fort, which was handsomely fitted up for such a place, was fired, and half an hour later the six mines (which had been laid from outside) were sprung. The destruction was complete. Sending the troops back to Dabela Kila by the Paikob Tangi, I took a small escort and returned myself by the Tokchi, passing the fort of that name in flames. It and the cut crops around had been fired earlier in the day by a small party of cavalry with the Political Officer. The troops reached Dabela Kila somewhat

exhausted, for the march had been long and tiring, and the heat very great. Here I would bring to notice the excellent service done on this day by the twenty men of the Madras Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant T. Digby, R. E. This small party worked for seven hours hard and incessantly, for the foundations of the towers were of stone laid in mud, and were extremely difficult to undermine. Such constant and severe work in excessive heat, and in addition to a march of eighteen miles, shows an amount of pluck and endurance which merits special mention. Lieutenant R. H. Brown, R. E., Assistant Field Engineer, Jellalabad, helped to supervise the work, and rendered valuable assistance. During the operations of the 21st there was no opposition. A few shots were, however, fired at our videttes from a village on the left bank of the Kunar.

18. On the 22nd, at the request of the Political Officer, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland, 5th Fusiliers, to surprise Kila Banaras Khan, a fort in Besud belonging to Mahomed Farukh, to fire it, and to bring in the owners prisoners. These directions were ably carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland whose report accompanies these papers.* No opposition was offered. Mahomed Farukh had distributed powder and bullets amongst his people, and had collected them ready to attack us in rear on the 19th instant in case of reverse. Letters addressed to Mahomed Jan and other leaders were found in this fort.

19. On the 22nd the recrossing of the Kabul river began. During our sojourn in Besud, the waters had been daily rising, and on the morning of this day it was found that two small foot-bridges, thrown across shallow water between sand-banks, had been swept away. By that evening, however, the division of C-3rd Royal Artillery and the detachment of the 12th Foot had recrossed. The guns were at once placed in position to cover the passage, and so remained till it had been completed.

20. Dawn on the 23rd showed the Kabul a torrent. During the night the river had cut in behind the abutment of the bridge over its southern branch, and it became evident that a few inches more rise would carry away the whole structure. This actually happened a few hours after, and the portion of the force still in Besud had now to cross the whole breadth of the Kabul river in full flood—some 400 yards—and with a current estimated at not less than seven miles an hour. Twenty elephants and seven small rafts of skins were the means at hand. It became quite impossible to tow the rafts against the stream, and a question how much longer elephants could breast it. Indeed, I saw one of these animals forced back stern first by the current, unable even to hold his own against its force. In places where the elephants had to ford, the water was more than six feet deep. The rafts had to be taken out of the water at each trip and carried, some on men's head, some on elephants, to the starting point half a mile up stream. Under these difficult conditions the division of the mountain battery with all its mules, three troops of cavalry with all their horses and some of their ponies, the detachment of Sappers and Miners, and some Madras Infantry, effected the passage. The guns were brought over on elephants. The saddlery, baggage, and some of the men came on rafts or elephant. The whole of the mules and horses, and all the baggage animals swam the 400 yards of river, in very many cases with their owners or drivers riding them or swimming alongside. Some of the men of the Central India Horse crossed as often as ten times this day to swim horses and ponies over; many crossed six and seven times. The men worked splendidly. Picked swimmers with ropes and unrolled turbans were placed down stream and did excellent service in rescuing exhausted men and animals.

But it was not to be expected that so dangerous a passage could be made without loss. A driver and a sowar's horse were, I regret to say, drowned.

21. On the 24th the remainder of the troops recrossed, 65 men of the 5th Fusiliers on the twenty elephants being the last of all to leave Besud. I had sent some infantry to aid the guns in covering the retirement, but not a shot was fired.

22. It now only remains for me to make a few concluding observations.

I have to thank Colonel F. Dawson, 1st Madras Native Infantry, for the prompt and skilful manner in which he carried out my wishes as regards the disposition of the troops before and during the action of the 19th instant, as also for his aid and counsel thoughout the expedition.

The handling of the cavalry left nothing to be desired. It reflects the highest credit for gallantry and skill upon Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin, who commanded. It enabled us to inflict severe punishment upon the enemy.

My best acknowledgments are due to Major M. Protheroe, Political Officer, Jellalabad, not only for the accurate and reliable information he has always given me of the strength and movements of the enemy, but for his valuable aid in procuring rafts and boatmen, and for his cordial co-operation at all times.

To Major H. P. Pearson, my Brigade Major, I am specially indebted. It was on his observation and report of events in another part of the field that I ordered the cavalry charge which contributed so greatly to the success of the day. Major Pearson gave me the greatest assistance during the operations, and proved himself then, as on all occasions, a most efficient Staff officer.

Major H. M. Buller, Central India Horse, pushed a reconnaissance on the 16th instant beyond Shigi in the Kunar Valley, and brought me information about the passes which proved most valuable.

The conduct of the troops during the operations in Besud merits my warmest thanks. Whatever they had to do they did well. Officers and soldiers, British and Native, Bengal and Madras troops, all alike did admirably that which fell to them to do. Without tents they had to seek shelter where they might from the fierce heat of a May sun. The cheerfulness with which all ranks endured hardships and exposure, and the energy with which they laboured from dawn to dark during the passage of the Kabul, were equalled only by their steadiness in the field and splendid courage where opportunity offered.

Nominal roll of casualties in action at Beninga (Besud) on the 19th of May, 1880 :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Rowland, 5th Fusiliers, slight wound.

Private Frederick Snowling, 5th Fusiliers, severe wound.

Private James Openshaw, 5th Fusiliers, severe wound.

Private Jonathan Longworth, 12th Regiment, severe wound.

Jemadar Faim Khan, 1st Regiment C. I. H., severe wound.

Sowar Nand Singh, 1st Regiment C. I. H., severe wound

Sowar Kadi Khan, 1st Regiment C. I. H., severe wound

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* Not published.

CLEANING WATER MAINS.

In the *Engineer* newspaper of the 4th June, there is an account of an experiment which was tried successfully in England, for cleaning water mains by means of a scraping machine. It is no doubt probable that our pipes may be similarly choked with deposits, which not only foul the water, but also lessen the pressure. As this question is now of great importance to all, and is occupying the attention of the Town Council and Corporation, we extract the article referred to :—

The following account of the use of the scraper is taken from a report on cleaning water mains, which was presented, in February last, to the chairman and directors of the Consett Waterworks Company, by Mr. Edward Dodds, of Western Hill, Durham, by whom the work was carried out. The scraper is that of the Glenfield Ironworks Company, Kilmarnock. Mr. Dodds, having received instructions to clean the 12in. water main from the Smiddy Shaw Reservoir to the company's offices at Consett, a distance of over five miles, walked over the route of pipe, and found places where the pipes descend the steep banks to and across water-courses, ascending the opposite banks. At these places there are quick bends, and in their locality a good many repairs had been done, in some cases the joints were very crooked and badly made. Scraping operations were begun on the 17th January, at Honey Hill, the junction of 18in. and 12in. mains. The 12in. pipe was cut for the purpose of fixing the hatchbox, in which is inserted the scraper. The pipe was found to be very foul, being reduced 1in. in diameter by deposit on the inner surface of the pipe. The machine was placed in the main on the morning of the 18th, and passed to Horsleyhope, a distance of about one mile, in seven minutes, carrying with it to the outlet an immense quantity of deposit, described by the man told off at this point, as resembling a huge black pudding which continued to pass out of the pipe in a compact mass for over one minute, some lead was also carried by the machine and delivered here. Hatchbox No. 2 was then fixed, and the scraper put into the main to make the run of the Deane from the west to the east side. This length the machine passed in four minutes, a large quantity of lead and deposit was carried to this point.

No more hatchboxes being to hand the pipe was made good, and the machine again inserted at hatchbox No. 2, west side of Horsleyhope Deane, with the intention of making the next run to the Cemetery at Castleside. The machine was started here, and after travelling about half the distance came in contact with a heavy piece of lead, which had run through the joint when making repairs. The machine was broken at this point, and the piston rod and one piston was left in the main, the scraper and the other piston travelled to the outlet, carrying with it a large quantity of deposit and the lead, which weighed 38 lb. Another scraper was then put into the main end started on the next run to the outlet on the second bank east of Stannifordam, *vià* Consett Park. After travelling over one mile it stopped at a back flap box fixed in main, near to the burn which crosses the road at Stannifordam—the existence of which was not known. The orifice of this box was only 9in, therefore the piston of machine could not pass it, although the scrapers had ; this was taken out and made good with a length of 12in pipe. The machine was again started and travelled to the outlet named, carrying with it a miscellaneous lot of meterial, viz :—One wagon sprag, one spade, two handspikes, and a quantity of deposit and lead.

The next run was to the drift at Consett Ironworks, where the greatest weight of *débris* and lead was carried to the outlet. The machine afterwards passed through the main, a distance of nearly six miles, in forty seven minutes. The whole length of the main was found to be in an exceedingly foul state from deposit on the inside of the pipes, which so reduced its capacity that since the completion of the work the increased daily delivery is 500,000 gallons. The coating of the pipes remains good, and is apparently done in accordance with Dr. Angus Smith's specification. Mr. Dodds advises that the scraper should be put through the whole length of the mains] through which there is a clear way every two or three years.

The same machines have been most successfully used at Oswestry, Elgin, Portmadoc, Lancaster, Aberdeen, Llanelly, Padiham, and Welshpool. Mr. E. B. Smith, in making a report on its use in Oswestry says—"Before scraping the delivery was 226,903 gallons per diem ; it is now 350,308 gallons" being a gain of 54 per cent. "At Torquay," he adds, "the first scraping gave a gain of 34 per cent. though it eventually rose after repeated scrapings to 123 per cent." The cost at Torquay was £77 8s. 4d. per mile, and at Oswestry £21 10s.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF THE DECCAN.

In reviewing Mr. Wedderburn's pamphlet in favour of a Permanent Settlement in the Deccan, the *Pioneer* says :—Mr. Wedderburn's proposal is an ingenious one. Instead of attempting to collect the State's share of the produce from each ryot, he would farm out the right to collect it over certain areas to middlemen or farmers. The creation of such a class of "zemindars would," he considers, "relieve the money-lender or rural capitalist from his present false position, and bestow upon him a position of dignity, profit, and public usefulness." In other words, the ryotwari system, under which the State deals directly with the cultivator, should be superseded by the zemindari policy of Bengal. It requires some strength of mind to give the scheme a fair hearing, so distinct has been the failure of the zemindari system in Hindustan. "The function" of Mr. Wedderburn's middleman "would be to take up and develop, in combination with the ryot, the speculation which the ryot has shown himself too feeble to carry out alone." He says that he himself knows capitalists, who would willingly contract in this way for the revenues, and lay out money in improving the land. The cultivator is to be secured from oppression by limiting the demand of the middleman to one-fifteenth of the gross produce. Should he desire to improve his holding, he should be allowed to compound with the State for a fixed quit-rent calculated at three-fifteenths of an average dry crop. And, according to Mr. Wedderburn's figures, such terms as these would offer great inducements to well sinking. The outturn of 50 acres of unirrigated land in the Deccan is about 8,000 seers of *jowari*. One-fifteenth of this, or 500 seers, is worth Rs. 20. If the ryot chose to compound for a quit-rent of Rs. 60, or three-fifteenth of a dry crop, and were then to make the entire holding irrigable from wells, he could reap sugarcane of the gross value of Rs. 10,000. The great advantage of this to the ryot is obvious. Unfortunately, his want of capital prevents him from attempting to improve his lands, and he remains contented with the precarious yield of cheap millets and other rain-crops. But if middlemen were established, thinks Mr. Wedderburn, their capital would flow into the pockets of the husbandman, and it would be to their interest to advance their money on easy terms to him and allow him to take advantage of the alternative quit-rent, and cover his fields with wells. We cannot help thinking that Mr. Wedderburn overstates the difference between the yield of dry and wet land. But even if this is not so, the objections to any system of middlemen are very serious. Revenue-farmers have been tried in Northern India from the days of Lord Cornwallis, and the most sanguine expectations that they would prove intelligent landlords have always been disappointed. Mr. Wedderburn claims for his scheme that "it is quite familiar to the Marwari money-lenders, as it prevails in their native country under the paternal rule of the Rajput chiefs." "There," he says, "the *sowkar* is regarded as the shepherd and the ryots as the sheep." To each *sowkar* a "certain number of ryots are allotted as clients, and it is his business to see that they are fat and well-liking." The system certainly does exist in Rajputana, but the results are not so favourable as are here described. If Mr. Wedderburn will turn to the *Rajpootana Gazetteer* he will find many painful descriptions of the abject misery to which the cultivator is reduced under this much-be-praised method. The unhappy ryot is simply a prædial serf, bound hand and foot to the money-lender. The whole power of the State is put at the disposal of the "shepherd" in his dealings with his "sheep," as the sole desire of the farmer is to get in its revenue promptly from the farmer. Provided he pays up, he may sheer the sheep as he likes. Accordingly, it is the usual custom for the money-lender to seize his client's crop with the aid of the minions of the law, and summarily take first the dues of the Crown and then the amount of his own little bills. It is rare, indeed, that the cultivator receives more than enough to keep him from absolute starvation. As for improvements executed by means of capital advanced by the Marwari, Mr. Wedderburn would travel far in Rajputana before he met with an instance. We are not asserting that all the evils apparent in Rajputana would necessarily be repeated in a farming system carefully watched by English officers. But the chances are that not one farmer in a hundred would dream of more than rack-renting his tenants, as far as he could with impunity. The true solution of the Deccan problem must be made on other lines. If capital is required for irrigation works, it must be found by the State, and expended under State supervision. And if, as is no doubt the case, the land revenue has been collected too rigidly, the system can be made more elastic if the administration will only have the courage to give larger discretionary powers to its officers.

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COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

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AT
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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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ESTABLISHED 1858.

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NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING
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MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.
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Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

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Bombay, 6th November 1879.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 5 and 6 years 15-2 high, price Rs. 1,200.

A pair of well-bred Chesnut Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15 hands, well matched and free goers, Rs. 1,200.

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A Bay pair of Arab horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, go well in single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th May 1880.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JULY 1880.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☛ *The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting doint can spend his time to the best advantage.*

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by mail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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5, Meadow Street.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF REAL HAVANNAHS.
In perfect bouquet and condition.
An early application is respectfully advised.

PRICE LIST.

La Union..........	per Box of 100, Rs.	20
El Yndustrial	,, ,, ,,	20
La Flor de Mayo	,, ,, ,,	24
La Carolina	,, ,, ,,	25
Belinda, *Reg : Reina*	,, ,, ,,	27
El Sol de Cuba	,, 50, ,,	12
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Belinda, *Conchas*	,, ,, ,,	15

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Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
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Smoking Mixture, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.
Manufactured Daily, Fresh and Fresh.
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

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Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

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CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ALY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
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BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods :—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

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THE ONLY PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY WHERE YOU CAN PROCURE WHATEVER YOU MAY REQUIRE,
AT THE
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IS AT THE
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EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Overland Suits..........Rs.	20 to 28	0	Dogskin Gloves ....per pair	2	8	Money Belts	2	8
Sleeping do.......... ,,	5 to 16	0	Do. Driving .... ,,	3	4	Sovereign Boxes	2	8
Uisters, Warm .... ,,	35 to 45	0	French Braces .... Each	1	12	Carpet Bags	4	0
Loose Black Alpaca Coat..........	10	0	Boys do. .... ,,	1	8	Courier Bags	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ....Rs.	10 to 12	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs ......per doz.	4	0	Gladstone Bags..........	28	0
Cotton Socks ....per doz.	8	8	Best Linen Collars	5	8	Square Mouth Bags Hide	20	8
Merino Socks Best .... ,,	20	0	Do. do. Cuffs	10	8	Best Overland Trunks..........	28	0
Gauze Undervests..........per ½ doz.	12	0	Washing Ties ....per doz.	4	8	Railway Portmanteaus	20	0
Warm Undervest.......... Each	5	0	Pin Scarves .... Each	0	12	Solid Leather ,, ...30 to	65	0
Warm Pants .... ,,	5	0	Knot Scarves .... ,,	1	12	Solid Leather Dressing Cases..30 to	45	0
White Cashmere Mufflers ... ,,	3	0	Paper Collars	0	10	Military Hair Brushes, Pair in Leather Case	10	8
Oxford Shirts .... ,,	5	0	Elastic Belts ....Each	2	4	Collar Boxes.......... Rs. 3 to	4	0
White do .... ,,	4	4	Bridal Leather ....Pair	2	0	Pomatum Bottle	1	4
Best Flannel .... ,,	8	0	Eau de Cologne ....Bottle	0	12	Hair Brushes..........Each	3	8
Warm Gloves ....per pair	1	4	Atkinson White Rose .... ,,	2	8	Razors .... ,,	2	8
Kid Gloves Lined.......... ,,	3	8	Soiled Linen Bags..........	4	8	Shaving Brushes .... ,,	2	8
White Sun Umbrellas..........	3	8	Uniform Cases	20	0	Do Soap .... ,,	1	0
Silk Umbrellas, good quality	10	8	Waterproof Coats from	10	8	Tooth Brushes .... ,,	0	8
Ladies' do do	10	8	Cholera Belts	2	8	Tooth Paste Pot.......... ,,	1	4
Fitted Morocco Bags ....Rs.	40 to 45	0	Chairs without Arms	5	8	Nail Brushes..........12 as &	1	8
Tiffin Baskets	25	0	With do.	7	8	Bath Sponges..........	1	6
Canteens, fitted complete	40	0	Arms and Leg Rests	9	8	Sponge Bags	1	8
Solid Leather Hat Cases..........	25	0	Cotton Pillows	1	8	Marine Soap, 4 Cakes..........	1	0
Tan Canvass Portmanteaus	32	0	Leather Purses..........	2	0	Bath Slippers	1	0
Rezais or Quilts	5	0	Do Wallets..........	1	12	House Wife	2	8
French Kid Gloves..........per pair	2	8	Bank Note Holders	1	12	Mother-o'-Pearl Stud Sets	2	12
White Doe Gloves .... ,,	3	8	Pocket Books..........	4	0			

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CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS
FOR WEAR
DURING THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD'S Stock of materials for the above consists of the very best Woven Flannels, Silk and Wool, and Oxford Cloths, which can be confidently recommended to Gentlemen requiring comfort and durability. The Silk and Wool (their own special make) is a splendid material, it does not irritate the most sensitive skin, it is very strong, absorbent and quite shrinkless.

CASH PRICE LIST.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, the Original and Best	six for....	36	0
Do. Sleeping Suits	each	10	0
The very best Wove Flannel Shirts	six for....	52	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits	each	18	0
The Special Silk and Wool Shirts	six for....	52	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits	each	18	0

The Prices for our celebrated correct fitting and comfortable Shirts remain the same.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE AND OUR OLD AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT TOGETHER WITH PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

THE TRAVELLER'S AND OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

HEALTH RESTORED.
THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF
PHOSPHORUS
Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures affected by it.
Prepared by
H. & T. KIRBY & CO.

IT is as harmless as Quinine, while as a tonic, for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after unusual nervous excitement. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating and stimulating effect is most marked.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS

ARE composed of Pure Phosphorus (Luminous), Quinine, Iron and Nux Vomica.

An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterised by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.

This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.

BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from this COMBINATION OF TONICS.

FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other Exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other medicine.

May be obtained from Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Madon & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Smith, Stainstreet and Co., Calcutta ; and Mr. J. L. Lyell, Allahabad.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S" SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. And is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.

CAUTION.—GET THE RED AND BLUE WRAPPER, WITH THE DOCTOR'S HEAD IN THE CENTRE. NO OTHER GENUINE. In bottles, of all Chemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 131, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S" SARSAPARILLA PILLS

are the most popular Medicine known for all billous affections liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most efficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.

CHIEF DEPOT—131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try you Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore, on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE following results were communicated in the Company's Report for the year 1879 :—

AMOUNT OF ASSURANCES accepted during the year 1879 £1,134,444 18 2

AMOUNT OF ASSURANCES accepted during the last five years.......... £6,266,013 10 9

SUBSISTING ASSURANCES at 15th November 1879 ......£19,044,745 15 10

CLAIMS BY DEATH during 1879 exclusive of Bonus additions .... £ 421,992 8 5

REVENUE upwards of THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum.

ASSETS upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE PROFITS WHICH HAVE ARISEN SINCE 1875 will be divided among Policies in existence at the close of the current year, and Assurances now effected will participate.

Since 1835 the Company has distributed THREE MILLIONS STERLING in Bonus additions to Policies.

POLICIES ISSUED AND CLAIMS PAID without reference to Head Office ; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Forms of Proposals and all information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Office, 12, Rampart Row,
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.
Madras Office,
BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : GEORGE STREET Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Venice, Commander Julius Osman, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at six o'clock with the English Mails of the 18th June. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr F G Ashwood
Major W A Warren
Mrs Warren and infant
Mrs Ames
Col Sir B Russell
Mr W D Shawe
Mrs Baynhams
Mrs Watts
Capt Howards
Mr Wennys.

FROM VENICE.

Major Sheeby
Mr H Mainwaring
Mr and Mrs Rose
Surg-Major McGaun
Mrs McGaun
Mr Q Klein.

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col J Sconce
Major W S McLeod
Mr E Hewetson
Mr B Wargon
Mr W Cornell
Capt Shepherd

FROM MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs Locaton.
FROM SUEZ—Mr W McCarthy.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales has opened a new dock at Holyhead.

On June 16th the King of the Hellenes was presented at Guildhall with an address of congratulation from the Corporation of London.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th June, Lord Carnarvon having called attention to the wretched condition of the population of Armenia, Earl Granville said he was endeavouring to obtain united European co-operation for carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin. On the 14th June Lord Galloway brought forward the subject of the contested Mar Peerage. On 15th the Burials Bill was considered in Committee. An amendment to restrict burial without Church of England rites to parishes in which there is no unconsecrated burial-ground was carried by a majority of 24. Lord Salisbury moved an amendment to except from the Bill consecrated ground given by private individuals within the last 60 years, but, after debate, it was negatived by a majority of 13. After some discussion of the clause relieving the clergy from formalities in certain cases, the Bill eventually passed through Committee. On the 17th Lord Stratheden expressed a hope that the Turkish Parliament would be re-assembled, in which desire Earl Granville said he fully concurred.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting on the 11th. The second reading of the Irish Distress Relief Bill was proceeded with; but the debate was not concluded when the sitting was suspended. In the evening the general subject of vaccination was discussed. On the 14th Mr. O'Donnell asked a question with respect to the antecedents of M. Challemel-Lacour, the newly-appointed French Ambassador, to which Sir C. Dilke replied. Mr. O'Donnell, not being satisfied, proceeded to make a speech upon a motion of adjournment, whereupon Mr. Gladstone moved that the hon. member be not heard. This motion provoked a protracted and animated controversy, many members on either side of the House, while wholly disapproving Mr. O'Donnell's remarks respecting M. Challemel-Lacour, making strong objections to a proposition to silence a member by the decision of a majority. Ultimately, after midnight, Mr. O'Donnell gave simple notice of a motion, and thereupon Mr. Gladstone withdrew his amendment. On the 15th Mr. Richard moved an address to the Crown to communicate with foreign Powers with a view to a reduction of armaments. Mr. Gladstone sympathized with the object of the motion, but doubted whether interference with other Powers would be useful. The motion was withdrawn, and a substitute, proposed by Mr. Courtney, was adopted. On the 16th the sitting was devoted to Bills introduced by private members. On the 17th Mr. O'Donnell, after requesting explanations from the Speaker for his reasons for rejecting questions relating to M. Challemel-Lacour, declined to proceed with other questions which had been placed upon the paper. On the adjourned debate on the Irish Distress Relief Bill, Mr. Chaplin called attention to the new clause for giving compensation to tenants evicted for non-payment of rent, and the Speaker deciding that the clause was open to discussion, Mr. Forster withdrew it in order to re-introduce it as a separate Bill. The debate was then proceeded with, and ultimately the Bill was read a second time, and the Committee fixed for to-day at 2 o'clock.

The election petitions at Gravesend are disposed of Mr. Bevan being unseated, and the election declared void.

The Conservative members for Canterbury, Messrs. G. Hardy and Laurie, were unseated.

The report of the Select Committee on Mr. Bradlaugh's case was presented to the House of Commons on 16th. It is opposed to Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take the oath, but recommends that he be allowed to make an affirmation at his own risk.

Canon Ryle was consecrated as the Bishop of the new See of Liverpool. The Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham, Chester, and Manchester took part in the ceremonial.

The annual collections were made on Sunday 13th in most of the churches and chapels in London on behalf of the Metropolitan Hospitals and medical charities.

The annual contest for the International Volunteer Challenge Trophy was held at Edinburgh on Monday. The English Twenty were successful, scoring 1,733 points; Scotland, 1,700; and Ireland, 1,591.

In the cricket-match between Surrey and Glocestershire the former county won by 82 runs. Kent has been defeated by Lancashire and by Derbyshire. Sussex was victorious over Hants. The matches between Surrey and Yorkshire and Middlesex and Glocestershire were drawn owing to heavy rains.

In compliance with a request from a deputation, Earls Mount-Edgcumbe, Devon, and St. Germans, and other distinguished persons, the Lord Mayor of London has consented to open a subscription at the Mansion-house for raising £60,000, the further amount required for building the cathedral at Truro.

The Lord Mayor on 15th announced that, all hope of the safety of Her Majesty's ship Atalanta being given up, he was willing to receive subscriptions for the relief of the widows and orphans of those lost in that vessel.

Père Hyacinthe delivered on 16th June, at Willis's Rooms, the first of a series of lectures on "Positive Christianity." The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

Mr. Vicat Cole and Mr. J. L. Pearson, architect, have been elected Royal Academicians.

About 3,000 men and boys employed in the Leicestershire collieries struck work in resistance to a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

The coroner's inquest upon the body of a woman found in a cask in the cellar of a house in Harley street was resumed on 14th, and several former servants in the house were examined. Eventually the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder by a person or persons unknown."

OBITUARY.—Major-Gen. R. Houghton, Ben. Ret.; Capt. A. H. Nott, Ret. List I. N.; W. T. Thornton, C.B., Sec. Pub. Works, India Office; A. Gordon, M.A., late Registrar, Madras University; A. T. Mullaly, P. W. D. Bombay; J. Ferguson, J. P. and D. L. for Cumberland.

The advance of the Chinese troops into Russian Turkestan has been confirmed, and the Russian troops at Samarcand and Khokand have been sent eastwards towards Kashgar.

The Conference of the Powers on the Greco-Turkish Frontier Question began on 16th at Berlin.

The recent Ministerial changes at Constantinople are not generally believed to indicate any material variation in the policy of passive resistance offered by the Porte to the counsels of the European Powers for administrative reforms.

The communications between Earl Granville and M. Léon Say respecting the bases of negotiation for a new Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and France have been laid before the French Senate.

The Conference at Madrid between the representatives of European Powers and of Morocco, on the subject of the rights of foreigners in the latter country, has been suspended in consequence of the Moorish Ambassador refusing to assent to certain proposals of Austria and Italy.

The debate in the Spanish Senate upon the vote of confidence was concluded on Saturday, the Government resolution being carried.

The Session of the United States Congress was closed on 15th. The President vetoed the Deputy-Marshal's Bill.

Two steamers came in collision on 11th at the mouth of the Connecticut River. One vessel took fire and afterwards sank. It is feared that upwards of 50 lives were lost. The boiler of a Spanish war steamer burst on 11th, at Santiago de Cuba, causing the death of 20 men and injuries to 113 others.

A telegram from the Peruvian Consul at Panama states that Tacna has been occupied by the Chilians, who, however, were now surrounded by the allied Peruvian and Bolivian forces.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F M Halliday, BCS
Mr H Chase, BCS
Mr H B Punnett, BCS
Mr A Anley, B Uncov
Mr E J Jackson, B Uncov
Mr H Dawson, B Uncov
Mr E J Meara, B Uncov
Col E Tyrwhitt, BSC
Col C P Hunter, B Ret
Capt J C Ross, RB Eng
Surg-Maj F W A de Fabeck, B
Sub-Cond P Wallace, B
Col A C Lilly, MSC
Lieut K M Foss, MSC
Mr L W Seymour, Bo Uncov
Col J A M Macdonald, Bo SC
Col C W W. hab, Bo SC
Col J Bonus, R Bo Eng
Maj G G H Fulton, Bo SC
Bt Maj H S Daniell, Bo Cav
Lieut F R H Capman, Bo SC
Lieut A Wapshare, Bo SC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T J Murray, BCS, 20 days
Mr A W Lawder, B Uncov, 3 mo
Mr J G Furnivall, B Uncov, 4 mo
Lieut G E Money, BSC, 4 mo
Mr H Clutterbuck, B Uncov, 2 mo
Surg E L Robinson, B, 6 mo
Mr F C Carr-Gomm, MSC, 2 mo
Maj H T Harris, MSC, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W Lloyd, B Uncov
Maj A Walker, R B Art
Mr G D Leman, MCS
Capt C H P Christie, RM Eng
Mr W Lee-Warner, Bo CS
Lieut Col C J Anderson, Bo SC
Lieut-Col W T Reid, Bo SC

CASUALTIES.—Major-General R Houghton, Ben Ret, June 10; Capt A H Nott, Ret List, Indian Navy, June 9.

THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

THE following correspondence was published in a Parliamentary paper on Wednesday, June 16:—

"EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR A. H. LAYARD.

"Foreign Office, April 30, 1880.

"Sir,—In my interview with the Turkish Ambassador to-day, at the general reception of the Corps Diplomatique at this office, I expressed to him my pleasure at renewing personal relations with his Excellency.

"I said that I remembered that, when last in office, his Excellency, with an enlightened desire for the amelioration of the government of his country, supported me in impressing upon the Porte the absolute necessity of certain reforms.

"On more than one occasion since I had been in opposition he had expressed to me his conviction that if the Administration of Mr. Gladstone had remained in power Turkey would have escaped the disasters to which she has been exposed.

"I had understood his Excellency to mean by this that, if the Liberal Government had been in power, such a friendly influence would have been exercised as would have obviated what has taken place.

"I went on to say that the policy of Her Majesty's present advisers was very clear. They had found the Berline Treaty an accomplished fact. But many of its most important provisions were unexecuted. They hoped to receive the hearty co-operation of Turkey, together with that of the other Powers, to give effect to the provisions of that treaty without delay.

"I hoped to impress on his Excellency, and trusted that he would convey the same to the Porte, that while Her Majesty's Government wished to abstain from anything like menace, any intimation they gave would be adhered to to the letter. But I trusted no such intimations would be required.

"Musurus Pasha replied that he would report to his Government the observations which I had made, and would do what was in his power to forward the views I had expressed.—I am, &c., GRANVILLE."

"EARL GRANVILLE TO LORD LYONS.*

"Foreign Office, May 4, 1880.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government consider that it is an object of European interest that the delay which has occurred in the execution of certain of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin should be put an end to, and that this can best be effected by the united efforts of the Powers.

"Her Majesty's Government are anxious to invite the co-operation of the French Government and of the other Powers to obtain this result, and I have accordingly to request that your Excellency will propose to M. de Freycinet that the French Ambassador at Constantinople should be instructed, in concert with the representatives of the other Powers, to address an identic and simultaneous note to the Porte requiring the Turkish Government to fulfil forthwith its obligations under the treaty in regard to Greece, Montenegro, and Armenia.

"The Porte has for some time had before it a proposal made by the Marquis of Salisbury, and which had received the assent of the Powers, that an International Commission should proceed to the frontier provinces to determine the rectification of the Greek boundary. The Porte has pointed out the difficulties which might be encountered by such a Commission, but has not given any definitive reply. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that it should now be called upon to do so without delay.

"The state of things on the Montenegrin frontier requires even more pressing attention. The Turkish authorities have failed to carry out the agreement entered into with Montenegro, and adhered to by the representatives of the Powers in the protocol of the 18th of April, and have allowed the frontier positions to be occupied by the Albanians, and a collision might at any time occur between the latter and the Montenegrin troops. The Porte should be required to state specifically its intentions as to the Montenegrin frontier and to bring the arrangement into which it has entered into immediate practical execution.

"By the 61st Article of the Treaty of Berlin the Sublime Porte undertook to carry out, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds, and to periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers who are to superintend their application.

"So far as Her Majesty's Government are aware, nothing has been done by the Porte to make known any steps which it may have taken under this Article, nor have any measures been adopted for the superintendence to be exercised by the Powers. The reports which Her Majesty's Government have received show that the state of Armenia is deplorable, and they cannot think that this Article should be permitted any longer to remain a dead letter. They believe that it is only by the exercise of united pressure that the Porte can be induced to fulfil its duty in this respect, and they consider that the due execution of the Article should be at once demanded, and the Porte be called upon to state explicitly what the steps are which it has taken in compliance with this provision of the Treaty.

"You will read this despatch to M. de Freycinet and leave a copy with him, requesting to be informed, at his early convenience, whether he is willing to give instructions in a similar sense to the French Ambassador at Constantinople.—I am, &c.,

"GRANVILLE."

"EARL GRANVILLE TO THE RIGHT HON. G. J. GOSCHEN, M. P.

"Foreign Office, May 18, 1880.

"Sir,—The Queen having been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Her Majesty's Special Ambassador to the Porte, in order to relieve Sir Henry Layard, who is about to proceed on leave of absence, from his duties as Her Majesty's representative at Constantinople, I transmit to you herewith the requisite full powers and credentials.

"It has been considered desirable that a Special Ambassador should be named on this occasion, instead of leaving the affairs of the Embassy to be conducted in the ordinary course by a Charge d' Affairs, in order to mark the sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the gravity of the situation, and to impress the Sultan, by personal communication with His Majesty through a representative of your Excellency's Parliamentary and political standing, that the time has arrived when the Government of this country are determined to insist, in concert with the other Powers, upon the fulfilment of the engagements which the Porte has entered into with regard to Greece and Montenegro, and of the pledges for reformed administration which the Turkish Government has so often solemnly given and so repeatedly broken.

"It is an object of European interest that the delay which has occurred in the execution of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin respecting Greece, Montenegro, and Armenia should be brought to a close, and Her Majesty's Government have invited the other Treaty Powers to instruct their representatives at Constantinople to join with your Excellency in addressing an identic and simultaneous Note to the Porte, requiring that effect should be given to the articles of the Treaty which relate to the European frontiers in question, and to the reforms required for the improvement of the condition of the Armenian population.

"It is essential that a definite conclusion should be arrived at for the rectification of the Greek frontier indicated by the Congress at Berlin, for it is evident that while this boundary remains undecided the relations between the Governments of Turkey and Greece cannot be placed on a satisfactory footing, nor can any effectual measures be taken for repressing brigandage and establishing good order and improved administration in the frontier districts of Thessaly and Epirus.

"The Porte has for some time had before it a proposal made by the Marquis of Salisbury, and which had received the assent of the Powers, that an International Commission should be appointed to settle on the spot the rectification of the boundary, and, although the Porte has pointed out the difficulties which might be encountered by such a Commission, it has not yet given a definite reply.

"Her Majesty's Government have now suggested to the Powers that a Conference should be assembled at Berlin or Paris to consider and decide by a majority upon the proper line of rectification of frontier to be adopted, and that this Conference should be assembled for actual business before the end of June.

"The continued retention of the frontier districts in question is, as Lord Salisbury pointed out, of no material advantage to the Porte, and, as the Turkish Government has already agreed in principle to a line of frontier which would give a considerable extension to Greece in Thessaly and in Epirus, Her Majesty's Government hope that the Porte will recognize the necessity of accepting without further demur the mediation of the Powers under the 24th Article of the Treaty of Berlin in the form proposed.

"Her Majesty's Government wish it to be distinctly understood that, while urging the completion of this rectification of frontier upon the Porte in the interests both of Turkey and Greece, they do not desire that there should be any forcible annexation to the latter country of an unwilling Mussulman population, in such numbers as to be a source of danger and insecurity. On the other hand, they consider that the line should be so drawn as to relieve the Christian Greek-speaking inhabitants, so far as they are collected in a sufficiently defined district, from a government which does not satisfy their traditional sympathies and national aspirations.

"The question of the Montenegrin frontier is even of a more pressing character, as, unless it is promptly dealt with, there may at any time be a collision between the Montenegrin troops and the Albanians, who have assembled to oppose the cession of territory agreed upon in the Protocol of the 18th of April, and it is not unlikely that the spirit of resistance to authority which the Turkish authorities have allowed to grow up in regard to this matter may spread throughout Northern Albania, and that this province, which has for some time been in a state little short of anarchy, may soon be given over entirely to civil disorder and to disturbances, which the Porte will be powerless to repress, but upon which other Powers could not look with indifference.

"It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the Porte should be collectively called upon by the Powers to state specifically its intentions as to the Montenegrin frontier, and to bring the arrangement into which it has entered into immediate practical execution.

"By the 61st Article of the Treaty of Berlin the Sublime Porte undertook to carry out, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds, and to periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers who are to superintend their application.

"So far as Her Majesty's Government aware, nothing has been done by the Porte to make known any steps which it may have taken under this Article, nor have any measures been adopted for the superintendence to be exercised by the Powers. The reports which Her Majesty's Government have received show that the state of Armenia is deplorable, and they cannot think that this article should be permitted any longer to remain a dead letter. They believe that it is only by the exercise of united pressure that the Porte can be induced to fulfil its duty in this respect, and they consider that the due execution of the article should be at once demanded, and the Porte be called upon to state explicitly what the steps are which it has taken in compliance with this provision of the Treaty.

"Besides the obligations with regard to Armenia incumbent upon the Porte under this Article of the Treaty of Berlin, the Turkish Government has repeatedly undertaken to reform the abuses which disgrace the Turkish administration throughout the whole Ottoman Empire.

"Her Majesty's Government cannot suppose that the Sultan, in whom the whole authority of the Empire has become centralised, is himself unaware of the urgent necessity for some change in the system which has brought the Ottoman Empire to its present disasterous state.

"Repeated warnings have been pressed to the Porte both by Her Majesty's Government and by Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople. In May, 1876, Lord Derby informed Musurus Pasha that both the circumstances and the state of feeling in this country were very much changed since the Crimean War, and in a despatch to Sir H. Elliot in th [illegible] June, on the accession of Sultan Murad, [illegible] marked that it was undeniable [illegible] and enlightened projects of refor[illegible] Constantinople had not been bro[illegible] operation in the provinces; the inca[illegible] been placed in positions of authority [illegible] removed; extortion and corruption [illegible] punished, and the reforms in the [illegible] justice, and the concession of full c[illegible] religious communities, vigorously p[illegible] at the Constantinople Conferen[illegible] when appealing to the Porte not [illegible] proposals of the Plenipotentiari[illegible] should be understood by the Porte [illegible] was resolved not to sanction mis[illegible] pression, and that if the Porte by [illegible] opposed the efforts which were th[illegible] the Ottoman Empire on a more [illegible] ponsibility of the consequences [illegible] would rest solely with the Sultan [illegible]

"Your Excellency is aware, fr[illegible] with which you have been made acquainted, and [illegible] the papers presented to Parliament, of the va[illegible] recommendations for reforms which have, from ti[illegible] time, been addressed to the Porte by my predecess[illegible] and of the reports which have been received from [illegible] Majesty's Embassy and Consulates, showing th[illegible] wretched state of the Turkish Empire in Europe and in Asia, and the measures which are needed for introducing better administration into the provinces.

"The Porte, in October 1878, promised, in reply to Lord Salisbury's representations, to place some foreign officers on the central council of the gendarmerie, and also to employ them in that force when constituted, to appoint some foreign lawyers to superintend the tribunals, and to introduce, with the assistance of foreign functionaries, a new system of tax collection to supersede tithe farming, first into one or two provinces, and then gradually into the whole empire. They also agreed that the governors of provinces, magistrates, and receivers of revenue should be irremovable except for misconduct, and should be appointed for terms of at least five years.

"Little was done during the following year in execution of these promises. The Porte appointed certain foreign Inspectors of Finance, but they seem to have had no real authority or influence, and two Englishmen named were so dissatisfied with the position in which they found themselves that one refused to take up the appointment, and the other resigned. The Porte also appointed Judicial Inspectors for the provinces, but this measure seems to have aggravated rather than improved the judicial system; and Sir H. Layard, after his journey through Syria, stated to the Porte that he had learnt that men of known incompetency and of bad reputation had been appointed through influence and favour; and added that already one Procureur-Général, the one sent to Diarbekir, had been found guilty of taking bribes, and that the class of men sent had, instead of inspiring confidence, led to the conviction that it would be more difficult than ever to obtain justice, and to make any real reform in the tribunals.

"It also appears from his reports that the rule as to retaining the Valis in their posts for a fixed period has been broken through, and no efficient steps taken for the proper organization of the gendarmerie.

"Further promises of judicial and financial reforms and organization of the gendarmerie were made by the Porte in November last, when the Turkish Government had taken alarm at a rumour that the British fleet was coming into Turkish waters, and possibly to Besika Bay. Lord Salisbury then said that for the present the fleet should not move into Turkish waters, but that he could make no promises for the future, and that he could give no undertaking that England would abstain from active measures if nothing were done to satisfy the promises which the Government of the Sultan had given.

"The language held by Lord Salisbury and Sir H. Layard has produced no effect. On the contrary, according to the last despatches received from Constantinople, the English officers who had been engaged to proceed to Turkey to organize the greatly needed gendarmerie, but whose employment has always been steadily opposed by Osman Pasha and the retrograde party at the Palace, and who have remained without position or pay, are about to be sent back to England.

"The pretext for this is, no doubt, the want of funds, to which the failure of all attempts at reform is ascribed; but the financial embarrassments of the Porte are themselves owing to maladminstration, and it may be a question whether the Powers should not call for the appointment of a Financial Commission such as is indicated in the recommendation recorded in the 18th Protocol of the Berlin Congress, which should be charged to examine not only into the complaints of the bondholders as then proposed, but primarily into the general financial situation of the Porte.

"The Eastern Roumelian Commission, which is about to be reconstituted and reassembled at Constantinople, will have before it the projects of organic laws for the European provinces so far as the special local Commissions have reported upon them, and it will be sufficient for the present to leave the administration of the European provinces to be examined into by that Commission. The only desire of Her Majesty's Government is that the new laws should be so drawn up as to render equal justice to all classes of the community, with as large measure of self-government as the condition of the provinces will admit, and with adequate securities against neutralizing reform by influence exercised at Constantinople.

"Her Majesty's Government do not underrate the difficulties of introducing reforms into Asia Minor where the necessities of the provinces vary materially. Reforms which might easily be executed among the populations of the more settled provinces where European civilization has exercised some influence, and the Christians are in considerable numbers, would be impracticable in mountain districts inhabited by wild and partly nomad Mussulman tribes.

"The Porte has, however, before it ample materials for judging of the necessities of the Asiatic provinces from the representations of the Mussulman and Armenian delegates of the local Councils summoned last year at Aleppo, Erzeroum, and Diarbekir, all of which point in the direction of local self-government and the abandonment of the excessive centralization by which the provincial authorities are made dependent upon the favour of the Palace, which, it is notorious can only be secured by corrupt means.

"Her Majesty's Government believe that if the faithful execution of the Treaty of Berlin in regard to the Armenian provinces is effectually brought about by the concert of the Powers, the reform of the administration of the other provinces of Asia Minor must necessarily follow. In the meanwhile, there are certain measures which are imperatively demanded for the restoration of order and the security of life and property among the Mussulman as well as the Christian population, and which could be carried at once into effect, such as the organization of gendarmerie, the relief of the people from irregular taxation, and, above all, reform in the system by which officials are appointed from Constantinople. Indeed, the source of the greater part of the evils of the provinces is to be found at Constantinople, where provincial office is openly sought for and conferred—although it is well known that it will be unpaid—as a means of acquiring wealth by oppression and corruption.

"There are not wanting men of upright character who have shown themselves capable of a better system of government; but the Sultan has thought fit to reject their counsels and to allow himself to be guided by an ignorant and fanatical party, who are opposed to all real reforms, and who will complete the ruin of the Empire unless [illegible] from th[illegible] of [illegible] su[illegible] wou[illegible] fluen[illegible] ment, [illegible] dom of [illegible]

"EAR[illegible]

"[illegible]

"Sir,—The Powers who [illegible] of Berlin have signified the[illegible] posal of Her Majesty's Govern[illegible] simultaneous note should be ad[illegible] sadors of the Powers at Constan[illegible] requiring the Turkish Government [illegible] its obligations under the Treaty in [illegible] Montenegro, and the provinces inhabit[illegible] nians.

"I have accordingly to request that your [illegible] will concert with your colleagues for the p[illegible] and presentation to the Porte of a note, follo[illegible] far as possible, the terms of my circular despa[illegible] the 4th of May last, of which a copy is enclosed, [illegible] specting the Montenegrin frontier and the 61st Art[illegible] of the Treaty.

"With regard to the question of the rectification of the Greek frontier, Her Majesty's Government have agreed with the other Powers that the delay of the Porte in replying to the proposal of the Marquis of Salisbury must be considered as a refusal, and that, therefore, as it is desirable, in the interests of both Turkey and Greece, to bring the matter speedily to an issue, the Ambassadors should announce to the Porte that the Powers propose that a Conference of the representatives of the mediating Powers, assisted by officers possessing technical knowledge, should be held at Berlin, to be assembled for actual business before the end of June, to consider and determine by a majority on the proper line of frontier to be adopted.

"When a determination has been arrived at by the Conference, a Commission might proceed to the locality to settle the details.

"I have informed your Excellency by telegraph of the substance of this despatch.—I am, &c.

"GRANVILLE."

A STORMY SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE House of Commons was on Monday night, June 14th, the scene of a display which, in respect of duration and of occasional manifestation of heat, finds no parallel even in the more famous scenes of the last Parliament. It began as usual at question time. Mr. O'Donnell, in accordance with notice, asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether M. Challemel-Lacour, spoken of as future French Ambassador to England, is the Citizen Challemel-Lacour who, as one of the Prefects of the Provisional Government of September 4, 1870, ordered the massacre of Colonel Carayon Latour's battalion in the telegram "Fusillez-moi ces gen-la," contained in the Report of the Commission of the National Assembly on the subject, and who has since been condemned by a court of justice in France to pay some three thousand pounds compensation for his share in the plunder of a convent during the same period." And whether the same person was not suggested as French Ambassador at Berlin last year, but was promptly withdrawn in deference to the opinion of the German Government." As he was about to put the question, Mr. Monk rose and appealed to the Speaker as to whether he was in order. The

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"* Similar despatches were addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Rome."

* The despatch above, dated May 4.

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Speaker answered that Mr. O'Donnell had given notice of the question on his own responsibility. He would have been better advised had he consulted the Chair before giving his notice; at the same time he was not prepared to state that it was irregular. The question having been put he thought it right that equal publicity should be given to the reply.

Sir Charles Duke then answered that there never was any such massacre as that alluded to in the question; that M. Challemel-Lacour denies having sent any such telegram; that the action was brought against him, not personally, but as head of the department of the Rhone, and that an appeal against the verdict was now pending before the Court of Cassation. So far from M. Challemel-Lacour having taken part in the plunder of a convent, he was at the time a prisoner. He was never accredited Ambassador to Berlin. But since this question had been put on the paper the German Government had informed the Under-Secretary that had he been nominated they would not have refused to receive him, but, on the contrary, had he been accredited to the German Court he would have been received with the utmost cordiality.

Mr. O'Donnell rising began by observing that, "it was perfectly impossible to accept the explanation of the Government," and proceeded to enlarge upon the matter, meeting the objection that he was out of order by undertaking to conclude with a motion. The Speaker, being appealed to said it would be a grave abuse of the House that a question of this gravity should be brought forward without notice. Mr. O'Donnell who had resumed his seat when the Speaker rose, again presented himself and proceeded, amid cries of "Notice Notice !" Mr. Gladstone, having held a hasty consultation with Sir Erskine May at the table, now interposed and moved that Mr. O'Donnell be not heard. A storm of cheering burst forth at this motion, members on the Opposition side being especially distinguished by the enthusiasm with which they welcomed the Premier's interposition. Mr. Parnell, pale and trembling with suppressed excitement, moved the adjournment of the debate, explaining that he did so, not having the slightest sympathy with Mr. O'Donnell, but in vindication of the rules of the House and the freedom of debate. Mr. T. P. O'Connor seconded the motion with the same limitation of his object. Mr. Gladstone desirous that there should be no confusion as to the precise point on which the House would divide, pointed out that it was not a question of freedom of speech but of the liberty of setting at nought the rules of the House. The question was, whether a member having put an interrogation and received an answer, was to be permitted to rise and enter upon argumentative matter. [illegible] Mr. O'Donnell [illegible] r [illegible] hat [illegible] "a [illegible] ht hon [illegible] th March [illegible] action of Mr. [illegible] to the credit of [illegible] st discovered these [illegible] response was made [illegible] r earlier had submitted [illegible] by the leader of the [illegible] a new gravity, and the [illegible] g them, dwelt upon the [illegible] y of the course adopted by Mr. [illegible] to the motion of the Prime [illegible] as bound to say that a motion [illegible] ad not been made for two hundred [illegible] e Opposition, forgetful of the [illegible] applause with which they had but an [illegible] lier greeted the motion, loudly cheered. [illegible] eers were answered from the other side, [illegible] the Speaker went on to add that neither [illegible] d occasion arisen. Sir Stafford Northcote, [illegible] heered on by the Opposition, pressed the Speaker for a more distinct ruling upon the question of the legality of Mr. Gladstone's motion. But the Speaker declined to vary his reply.

The Home Secretary now approached the table and began with the remarks: "The leader of the Opposition, who has rendered such powerful and influential aid to the member for Dungarvan—" This proved to be the last word audible from the right hon. gentleman for the space of nearly a quarter of an hour. The cheers of the Ministerialists were angrily answered by cries of "Oh, Oh," from the Opposition. Some one called "Withdraw !" and instantly the cry was taken up till it grew to an incessant roar, which rolled to and fro from the Conservative members above the gangway to the Irish members below it, and Sir William Harcourt stood at the table vainly attempting to speak. Every time he opened his mouth his words (even those which might possibly have conveyed the desired withdrawal) were drowned in a renewed shout. At length a new member (Mr. Price, from Devonport) rose, and shouted out at the top of his voice, "I move that the right hon. gentleman be not heard." This was hailed by tumultuous shouts from the Conservatives, amidst which the Home Secretary stood at the table, still vainly attempting to gain a hearing. Below the gangway Mr. Gorst hastily rose and challenged the Speaker to put the motion. The speaker replied with dignity, "The right honourable gentleman the Home Secretary is in possession of the House." Thus authorised, Sir William Harcourt again attempted to speak, when Mr. Stanhope, Under-Secretary for India in the late Government, jumped up and asked whether Mr. O'Donnell was not also in possession of the House when Mr. Gladstone moved that he be no longer heard. On the other side, Sir John Lubbock rose to order—an example promiscuously followed in all quarters until at least a dozen members were on their feet, all righteously angry in the cause of order. Sir Wm. Harcourt once more coming to the front, was greeted with renewed cries, which were only stilled by the Speaker peremptorily calling "Order !" Comparative silence being restored, Sir William Harcourt, amid cheers from the Ministerialists, put to the leader of the Opposition the plain question. What guidance had he to propose to the House in the circumstances? Mr. O'Donnell had been guilty of a gross abuse of the forms of the House, on which the Prime Minister had moved that he be no longer heard. Mr. Parnell had then moved the adjournment of the debate. If that were carried Mr. O'Donnell would be at liberty to proceed with his attack on the Ambassador. Did the leader of the Opposition propose to vote for the adjournment? Sir Stafford Northcote protested that he was not responsible for the position of affairs, and could only regret that Mr. O'Donnell had not been stopped from putting a notice on the paper. Since he was asked for his guidance, all that he could suggest was that that the matter should be allowed to drop—a suggestian received with loud laughter on the part of the Ministerialists. Mr. Forster pointed out that Sir Stafford Northcote had not answered the question put to him by Sir William Harcourt, and was incidentally called to order by Mr. O'Donnell for observing that that gentleman had "made a speech contrary to the decencies of society." After some further conversation, Lord Hartington once more stated the question before the House, supposing by way of illustration that a member came down, and without notice attacked the Sovereign. Mr. Arthur Moore, catching the epidemic of interruption, and with imperfect knowledge of the rules of the House, rose on a point of order, the point "being that Lord Hartington had introduced the Sovereign's name in debate. The Speaker observed that this was merely for the purpose of illustration, and Lord Hartington continued and concluded.

After a lively speech from Lord John Manners, Sir John Mowbray and Mr. Hermon, speaking from behind the front Opposition bench, declared that they would vote with the Government, a course which Mr. Newdegate had already announced his intention to take. On the other side Mr. Courtney went with Mr. Parnell, as did also Mr. Anderson, and about half-a-dozen members below the gangway. At eight o'clock the House divided on Mr. Parnell's motion for the adjournment, with the result that it was rejected by 245 votes against 139. Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Richard Cross, Lord John Manners, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Sandon, and other ex-Ministers present voted in the minority. About a score of the older Conservative members walked out. The upshot was that the members of the late Cabinet found themselves leading into the lobby a body composed of one-half Irish members and the other half Conservative, animated by th[illegible]husiasm for freedom of speech. [illegible] ing announced, Major Nolan [illegible] nent of the House, disclaim- [illegible] s had done, any sympathy [illegible] ll, but fearful to encourage [illegible] norities." The Prime Minis- [illegible] to Mr. O'Donnell to relieve [illegible] difficulty by declaring that [illegible] mself with giving notice of [illegible] posed resolution, when Mr. [illegible] erfully withdraw his motion. [illegible] cote joined in this recom- [illegible] fter some bargaining came [illegible] House again divided. By [illegible] Northcote and his collea- [illegible] try, with the exception of [illegible] deserted their new allies, [illegible] nd of Mr. Parnell, found [illegible] ty of 58 against 224. [illegible] from below the gangway [illegible] Conservative side, and amid ironical [illegible] g moved the alternative motion, where- [illegible] he debate commenced with fresh vigour, [illegible] ters and some other gentlemen who had [illegible] ined dinnerless temporarily leaving the [illegible] se, whilst others who had early broken away [illegible] m the altercation of the debate came back like [illegible] ants refreshed. The division on this motion took place at midnight, the motion being defeated by 298 against 97. In this division Sir Stafford Northcote voted with the Government, Mr. Chaplin taking the middle course of walking out, whilst Sir Henry Wolf, Mr. Gorst, Randolph Churchill, and some others voted with the Irish members. Mr. Gorst next moved the appointment of a Select Committee to "search for precedents." A few minutes before one o'clock this morning the affair suddenly collapsed, Mr. O'Donnell giving the required pledge to lodge notice in customary form of any motion or question he might desire to bring forward. Various motions were then withdrawn, and at one o'clock the House was at liberty to proceed with the remaining questions on the paper, and Mr. O'Donnell's was numbered 23.

LECTURE BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G. C. S. [illegible], ex-Governor of Bombay, lectured on this subject at a meeting of the Geographical Society, in the theatre of London University, on Monday night. The lecture took the form of explanations of a map of the district, which, he said, contained geographical particulars never before exhibited in England, and of pictures prepared from his own sketches. Starting at Sukkur, the distance to Kandahar was stated to be 400 miles. Not far beyond Jacobabad the railway entered on a desert, and in constructing the line they had to run water trains daily to supply the labourers. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the line was pushed forward at the very rapid rate of two miles a day. On either side of the desert the land was cultivated, being irrigated by the hill streams. These streams were peculiar in having no mouths, as all the water is absorbed in the plain. The course of the railway on by Sibi to Swal was described. It follows the river Nari, and by going through the gorges cut by the river in the limestone Kalipat hills, the railway is enabled to ascend with comparative ease to the elevation of 6,000ft. it attains at Swal. After describing the fine military road which now runs to Quetta by the Bolan Pass, Sir Richard Temple remarked that the Bolan Pass was objectionable for the route of the railway because it required sharp curves, stiff gradients, was liable to floods, had a rigorous climate in winter, and it passed through foreign jurisdiction. These difficulties were obviated and an easy ascent obtained by following the course of the river Nari. The lecturer proceeded to narrate his experiences in crossing the Khwaja Amran range by the Gwaja and Khojak Passes. The railway would here be at an elevation of about 8,000ft., but there were no geological difficulties. Here they were upon the border of a desert, from which disagreeable dust storms blew at times. Running down to Kandahar they required to take the railway down the right bank of the river, thereby necessitating its crossing several tributary streams, in order to avoid these storms. It was impossible for any body of men to cross this desert. They required to go past Kandahar round the elbow, and this was the reason why that town was held so important by all great commanders and politicians from earliest days to the present. In concluding, it was mentioned that the distance by rail from Sukkur to Sibi was 140 miles, from Sibi to Gulistan 17[illegible] miles, from Gulistan to Khwaja, 40 miles, and from Khwaja to Kandahar 90 miles, the total length of the line being 440 miles. In response to the chairman, Lord Aberdare, Sir Richard Temple said that he received a telegram from the Viceroy on the 14th of September last, when at Poonah, and the line was commenced on the 1st of October, material having been obtained from all parts of India. As far as Sibi it was broad gauge, 5ft. 4in., but in the hills it would be narrow gauge, 3ft. 3in. Probably the broad gauge would be reduced to narrow gauge, it not being advisable to have to change at Sibi. The steepest gradient was 1 in 40. The lecture was listened to with close attention, and was loudly applauded. General Sir W. Merewether and General Sir Henry Thuillier added some particulars respecting the district, and a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer

PRESENTATION OF A COLLECTIVE NOTE TO THE PORTE.

THE first chord in the diplomatic concert has been struck, and, whatever may be the future fortunes of the enterprise on which the English Cabinet has embarked, we may say without the least exaggeration that, coupled with the Supplementary Conference, it reopens the Eastern Question. The Sultan is once more formally in presence of his enemies and of his friends, if he have any. The ground alleged as warrant for the proceeding is the imperative necessity that the Berlin Treaty should be promptly and completely fulfilled; but the public have yet to learn whether the combined intervention is actuated by a sprit which desires to preserve or to destroy the Ottoman Empire. It may be admitted that it would be a great boon to Europe, and most of all to the Turkish people, that the pending questions, not merely as regards the rights of Europe against the Porte, but the rights of the Port against Europe, should be settled in a solid and amicable fashion. There is yet no certainly that such is the end in view. Nor, considering the doctrines taught profusely through the three years of agitation, have we any security that the interests of England will be kept in the front place by the present Cabinet. They have still to regain public confidence by showing in office that patriotic action is possible despite cosmopolitan professions. If the undertaking, begun so solemnly on Saturday, is crowned with success—which is a large proposition—none save partisans will grudge them their triumph. Hitherto a British Government has co-operated with Europe in upholding the common and special interests desperately imperilled by the aggressive policy of Russia, without becoming involved in war. It remains to be proved how far the existing Ministry can go in the course it has chosen, and realise the grand ideal of coercion on which its heart is set while avoiding the dire calamity which Russia, unprovoked, inflicted on the Moslems.

Mr. Gladstone's Government have now the duty of maintainning "peace with honour" for the common benefit of all—a task they cannot accomplish unless they act on principles sounder and more patriotic than those they professed in Opposition.—*Daily Telegraph.*

MR. FAWCETT ON INDIA AND THE LATE APPOINTMENTS.

A SOIREE was held on June 15, in the Shoreditch Town Hall, to celebrate the return of the Liberal members for the borough. Mr. Fawcett, in addressing the meeting, said:—It had been said that to win the confidence of a great constituency independence would have to be sacrificed. Turning to his short experience of official life, he said that nothing had struck him so much as the ability, the zeal, and the devotion with which a Minister was served by the permanent officials in his department. He had already introduced one measure into the House of Commons, but whether it would pass or not would depend probably upon the frequency with which scenes like that which took place in the House on the previous night occcurred during the session. The purposes of the measure to which he alluded had been misunderstood. It was really a measure for facilitating the transmission of small sums of money, intended to meet a great want on the part of the poor, and not in the least a covert design to introduce a paper currency or to infringe the bank Charter. Adverting next to certain recent events, he asked if it could be doubted that the subject of India, and especially of Indian finance, must occupy a prominent place in public attention and in the attention of Parliament for many a long year to come. There had been lately disclosed a most grave instance of financial mismanagement in connection with Indian affairs. (Hear, hear.) One month there was a surplus of 450,000*l.*; in the next month, as if by the spirit of magic, that surplus was converted into a deficit of four millions. The circumstances connected with this extraordinary change would, of course, have to be calmly and carefully inquired into, and he hoped they would not too hastily rush to the conclusion that there was no one to blame except the authorities in India. Whenever the present system of administering the finances of India came to be inquired into, he believed it would be discovered that at the time the East India Company was abolished many safeguards against extraordinary expenditure and many securities for economy were swept away, and that the safeguards and securities which had been substituted for them had to a great extent proved impotent. He knew of no subject which could better or more worthily engage the attention of the Government and the attention of statesmen than the need for so changing the present system of the Government of India as to render the control over the expenditure of money more effective than it was at the present time. Mr. Gladstone had been in certain quarters bitterly attacked because he had made Lord Ripon, a Catholic, Viceroy of India. As a member of the Government over which Mr. Gladstone presided, the right hon. gentleman said he should be wanting in loyalty to him if he did not frankly declare his opinion upon this question. When last he addressed a meeting in that hall, he had said that possibly from that platform he should again some day unfurl the banner of religious equality, and he never should forget the enthusiasm with which that announcement was received. Yes, he would unfurl the banner of religious equality that evening, and he would unfurl it with this maxim emblazoned upon it—"That religious equality which is not based upon religious toleration is an empty farce and an idle name." One-sixth of the population of this country were Catholics. Mr. Gladstone, in forming his Government, had to fill up some forty or fifty offices, and, one-sixth of the population being Catholics, he gave out of the forty or fifty-two places to Catholics, and immediately there was an outcry about what he had done. And by whom, forsooth, was this outcry raised? Why, by the very persons who would shout with enthusiasm in favour of the principle of religious equality. If they said that Lord Ripon and Lord Kenmare were appointed to important political offices by Mr. Gladstone when he could have appointed more capable men to those offices, that would be a legitimate subject for adverse remark; but, so far as he had been able to gather, and he thought he had read every speech that had been delivered on the subject, no single person who had objected to these appointments had based his objections upon the ground of the incapacity of the gentlemen so appointed. The sole objection was that they happened to belong to the Catholic religion. They might as well cast seed upon a barren rock and expect it to take root and flourish, as expect that religious equality could exist in a nation unless it was based upon the great and sacred principle of complete religious toleration. (Hear, hear.)

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

THE Supplementary Conference met at Berlin on Wednesday afternoon in a spacious and handsome reception-room of the Foreign Office for the purpose of concerting mediatorial advice to the Porte, in conformity with Article 24 of the Treaty of Berlin, with reference to a rectification of the Greco-Turkish frontier. Prince Hohenlohe was elected president of the Conference, and Privy Councillor Busch and Count Mony were appointed secretaries. The telegrams state that it was resolved to keep the material proceedings of the Conference secret. It is reported, however, that the ambassadors have been instructed to adhere in principle to the programme proposed by France and approved by England, and that a general agreement has already been come to as to the concessions to be made both to Greece and Turkey. The original demands of Greece, a Berlin telegram says, are considered too large, and the solution of the question of the frontier will be sought in an adherence to the terms of the Berlin Treaty, and their interpretation in a sense favourable to Greece. According to the *National Zeitung*, it is expected that the Conference will after three or four sittings be able to appoint a Technical Commission which is to proceed to the frontier. It will then adjourn for five or six weeks until the Commission has completed its work. The Technical Commissioners are Colonel Blume, for Germany; General Sir Lintorn Simmons and Major Ardagh, for England; Colonel Perrier and Major Comte de la Ferronays, for France; Consul-General Zwiedinck and Colonel von Ripp, for Austria; Major-General Sironi and Major Osio, for Italy; and General Bobrikoff for Russia. M. Rangabe, the Greek Minister, in watching the proceedings of the Conference and giving local information, will be assisted by M. Armenis Brailas, the Greek Envoy at St. Petersburg; M. Foulois, Vice-Consul at Janina; and M. Metaxas. The first sitting of the Delegates (the official title of the experts appointed to assist the Plenipotentiaries) will be held to-day (Friday). The Delegates will report to the Plenipotentiaries, and the latter will assemble together in Conferernce on Saturday. The Plenipotentiaries, Secretaries, and First Delegates were entertained at dinner on Wednesday by Prince Bismarck, and the Plenipotentiaries, Secretaries, and all the Delegates were invited to dine with the Emperor William on Thursday. Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Porte has informed the Ambassadors of the Powers that the decisions of the Conference cannot be binding on Turkey, as the parties interested in the matters to be discussed are to be excluded from the deliberations. The Collective Note of the Powers was presented to the Porte on Saturday by the ambassadors at Constantinople. It was drawn up by M. Tissot, the French representative. The following summary of the Note is given in a telegram from Constantinople:—The Note calls the attention of the Porte to the delays which have attended the settlement of still pending questions, and announces that the European Governments, having exchanged views on the subject, have all recognized that it is for the interest of Europe that an end should be put to these difficulties. The Note points out that Lord Salisbury's communication in favour of the appointment of a Technical Commission to fix the Turco-Greek frontier was accepted by the Powers, but was left unanswered by the Porte. The Powers consider this silence equivalent to a refusal, and have therefore decided that their ambassadors in Berlin, assisted by special delegates, shall by a majority of votes, determine the line of frontier, and that thereupon a special commission may be sent to the spot to see to the execution of this decision. The Note then proceeds to state that the Convention of the 12th of April for an exchange of territory with Montenegro was sanctioned by Europe, but that the Albanians, by occupying the points ceded to the principality, have jeopardized the situation and rendered a collision possible. This question requires a prompt solution, and the Powers consequently call upon the Porte to communicate to them in a brief space of time, and in explicit terms, its intentions in regard to the rights acquired by Montenegro. In the contrary case the responsibility for the grave consequence which may ensue will fall upon the Porte. With regard to Armenia the Note cites Clause 61 of the Treaty of Berlin, and points out that in spite of the engagement thereby entered into by Porte has made no notification to the Powers on the subject of the contemplated reforms. The Powers therefore request the Porte to communicate to them its resolution on this subject within a brief delay. The Note, in conclusion, calls the attention of the Porte to the gravity of the responsibility it would assume in leaving the execution of the Treaty of Berlin any longer in suspense. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Constantinople sends the following despatch, dated Tuesday:—Not having had sufficient time to fully consider the terms of their reply to the Identical Note of the Ambassadors on the three questions of Greece, Montenegro, and Armenia at the Cabinet Council held on Sunday last, another extraordinary meeting was called yesterday. Musurus Pasha was again present, and assisted the Ministers with his advice. Owing to urgency in view of the meeting to-morrow of the Conference at Berlin, it was decided only to reply to that part of the Ambassadors' Note having reference to the Greek question, leaving the other two points at issue to be discussed and answered later on. At three o'clock this morning (Tuesday) the Porte forwarded its reply to each Ambassador of the six Great Powers as to the Identical Note. The Turkish Government refuses to recognize the right of the European Powers to arbitrarily dispose of any portion of Turkish territory in favour of Greece without consulting the Porte. The Turkish Government look upon the gathering at Berlin in the light of a simple mediation of the Powers, and from this point of view do not consider the decision of the Conference as binding upon them.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 18.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PARLIAMENTARY OATH.

THE Committee on the Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh) met on June 16, and finally settled the terms of their report, which was afterwards presented to the House by Mr. Walpole. The first five paragraphs of the report are historical, and set forth the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Committee. The committee then refer to the law applicable to the case, and state that they have been furnished by Sir E. May with a list of precedents. These are divided into three classes. They refer first to refusal to take the oath; second, to claims to make an affirmation; and third, to claims to omit a portion of the oath. There is no precedent whatever for the refusal of the House to allow a member to take the oath. They then discuss the right and jurisdiction of the House to allow a member duly elected to take the prescribed oath; and they hold that there must be an inherent power in the House to require that the law in reference to the Parliamentary oath should be duly observed. The committee are of opinion that, by making his claim to affirm, Mr. Bradlaugh voluntarily brought his opinions before the House of Commons, and that therefore the House was bound to take cognizance of them. They hold that under the circumstances the compliance by Mr. Bradlaugh with the form used when the oath is taken would not be a taking of the oath, and that, and in their opinion, the House can, and ought, to prevent him from going through such a form. The Committee then state that if the House decide to prevent a member from affirming, there is no power of reviewing or reversing such a decision. This, they say, can hardly be regarded as a satisfactory state of affairs. Under all the circumstances of the case, having regard to statutory rights and to the desirability of the question being settled beyond all doubt, and having in view the fact that the previous committee only decided by the casting vote of the chairman that Mr. Bradlaugh had not the right to affirm, the committee advise that if Mr. Bradlaugh should again seek to make the prescribed affirmation he should not be prevented from so doing. The last paragraph in the report—that proposing that Mr. Bradlaugh should be allowed to affirm—was carried by twelve to nine. The late Attorney-General, Sir John Holker, was not present when the vote was taken.

PARLIAMENT AND THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

AFTER many false alarms it has at last been settled that M. Challemel-Lacour is to come to England as the ambassador of the French Republic. In welcoming the new Minister the Government will be brought into contact with a new type, and M. Challemel-Lacour may perhaps surprise society as much as the first democratic Minister in France surprised the chamberlains of Louis XVI. He will be the first true representative of that democratic and aggressive Republic which the Conservative parties in France detest far more bitterly than Convocation detests the member for Northampton. Ministers from the American Republic have before now shown a certain brusqueness in their diplomatic dealings with us; but, both socially and in their political and religious ideas, they have not been so very far removed from the ordinary spirits of English society. The new Minister from France, on the contrary, is very far removed indeed from this. M. Challemel-Lacour's ideas on society, government, and the ordering of the world generally are those which the genteel classes in England usually regard as half dangerous, half absurd, and wholly unfashionable. When people find that adherence to these ideas does not interfere with the possession of much literary knowledge and practical ability, and has not prevented the man who holds them from being entrusted with duties of the highest responsibility on behalf of one of the first Powers in Europe, the effect will perhaps be a considerable opening of mind among the timid and conventional classes in our own country. If we are all agreed as to the conduct of Mr. O'Donnell, so will most men agree as to the conduct of the Conservative leader marching his party into the lobby in support of Mr. O'Donnell. It is the first open sign of an operation which is now going on—a combination, namely, of the Conservative tail and the Irish party acquiesced in, if not encouraged by, the Conservative chiefs.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THAT which will perplex the public as they glance through this confused storm of debate on points of order and personalities is why in the world it should have been thought necessary to make such a fuss about Mr. O'Donnell. Supposing he had been allowed to go on with his speech in the first instance, and to conclude with his motion for adjournment, who would have been the worse for it but himself? He would have exhibited more fully than he has done at present the spectacle of a gross violation of Parliamentary and international propriety; but if he had been left alone, nothing whatever could have followed from it but his own discredit. The House of Commons, in fact, during the last two or three sessions has tried every weapon but one against violations of good order, and that is the weapon which is found more effective than any other in every other social assembly. That weapon is the simple one of silence. In a drawing-room, if a guest makes himself unpleasant by improper observations, the company take refuge in this simple expedient. He is ignored; and as soon as he ceases to be taken notice of there is an end of him. If the House or the Prime Minister could but have had the patience to let Mr. O'Donnell deliver himself of his improprieties, there would similarly have been an end of them. The French Government would display very much less than its usual tact if it troubled itself to take the slightest notice of the matter. But when so tremendous a weapon was called into play as that of silencing a member by a summary vote, it is no wonder the whole House was thrown into a turmoil. The House almost seems in the dangerous condition of those who have nothing serious to do. If its attention were really occupied by grave matters, these miserable wrangles would be impossible. But it is not by any specific rules of Parliamentary procedure that they can be put down. It can only be by ttact and temper, and, above all, by coolness. Let it once be recogised that it is of very little importance what improprieties of speech are committed by certain be seriously interrupted by them.—*Times.*

THERE is a conclusive proof of the precipitation with which Mr. Gladstone has proceeded. The motion which he has attempted to revive is one, as was justly said last night, of such "awful potency," that one cannot conceive a wise Minister introducing it, except upon the most careful consideration. It is deplorable to think that this should have been done with such haste and levity than even the wielder of the new weapon knew apparently nothing of the extent of its reach or the way to use it.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE French clericals may be justly proud of their mouthpiece. As for us, our patriotism is fully satisfied by the plaudits which greeted Sir Charles Dilke's very emphatic reply and Mr. Cowen's warm protest. The unanimous language of the English Press shows it to be above the level of the obscene Press which here endeavours, like a solitary fanatic who at a distance, artlessly or otherwise, draws inspiration from it, to impair the respect for our foreign representation by defaming one of the men best adapted by his talents and character to increase its lustre.—*La République Francaise.*

THE CONDITION OF ARMENIA.

IN the House of Lords on June 11th Lord Carnarvon once more brought the condition of the Armenians under the notice of the House. He drew a very dark picture of the state of Asia Minor, where famine and pestilence were spreading their ravages, and aiding in the destructive work carried on by the oppression of Turkish officials. He mentioned that in 144 villages the inhabitants had been swept away or destroyed, or had perished from starvation; that not fewer than 2,000 Armenian families had recently fled to Russia; and that an equal number had joined the Greek Church in order to procure some alleviation of their misery. He recommended the appointment of a Christian governor-general, who should have the control, for the use of his district, of all or nearly all the revenue raised in that district.

Lord Granville admitted that up to this very little had been done to ameliorate the condition of the Armenians, though several commissions had been entrusted with the duty of examining into their grievances and suggesting remedies. He announced that the carrying out of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin in respect of those people was one of the objects for which he was endeavouring to secure the concerted action of the Powers of Europe.

Lord Salisbury repeated, in another form, his doubts as to the success of a concert of the European Powers in the affairs of the East; and, supposing such a concert were brought about, he would not expect much from its pressure on the Central Government, which was not strong enough to make felt at its uttermost extremities the pressure applied at Constantinople. He deprecated "heroic remedies," and charged to the Russian war most of the miseries which the Armenians are now enduring. His remedy, which he admitted to be a slow one, was the action of our consular agents in the Turkish provinces in letting in the light of public opinion on the atrocities perpetrated in those districts and on the misgovernment of the Pashas. The only alternative he saw to this was the terrible one of the extermination of the various races of which the populations of those provinces were composed, brought about by the miseries to which they were subjected.

The Duke of argyll sarcastically twitted Lord Salisbury, as one of the authors of the Berlin Treaty, with having virtually told their lordships that there was no remedy for the state of things in Asia Minor. He pointed out that by the 61st Article of the Treaty of Berlin, which, he said the late Foreign Secretary had copied *literatim and verbatim* from the Treaty of San Stefano, the Porte undertook to carry out without delay the reforms demanded by the requirement of the Armenians. He charged the noble marquis with having by his exertions prevented the insertion of an article in the treaty binding the Powers to act together for its fulfilment, and, amid cheers and counter cheers said that a part of the political mess to which the present Government had succeeded was the task of reuniting the Powers for the fulfilment of the treaty of which the late Government was so proud.

The Duke of Somerset, amid laughter, mentioned that the Sultan had tired out Lord Salisbury's patience; but, as Lord Granville was a most good-natured and amiable man, His Majesty hoped not to tire him out for a year or two. Lord Bath expressed his opinion that nothing but force would make the Porte move.

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favour of debilitated and nervous constitutions which they soon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much souhgt after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so.